

## Jenkins attack on 'Labour's anti-EEC false democrats'

national interest may be damaged by left-wingers who are seeking to persuade Labour to sign against Britain's membership of the EEC, said yesterday. In what our Political correspondent describes as a thinly veiled attack on Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Foot, he bed the party's anti-Marketecers as false democrats and "populists without the support people".

## Britain's interests may be damaged

blown by every wind of political opportunism is a certain recipe for national disaster. "Our principal remaining moral capital in Europe and in the world is that which we accumulated over thirty years ago by our memorable steadfastness in the face of daunting adversity. We have already used up far too much of it by a combination of economic weakness, which is not wholly our own fault, and a narrow short-sightedness for which we have nobody but ourselves to blame."

Yet much credit still remained. With only a little vision and courage it could be deployed remarkably effectively. But an essential element in getting that deployment must be the creation of a feeling among others in Europe that we were people on whom they could count.

"No one any longer expects us to be a rich country," he said. "But with an almost touching faith they still hope that we will be consistent and reliable. It is exactly this store of remaining national credit which the false democrats who first demanded and now deny the referendum seek to undermine."

Jenkins said that those "false democrats" had asserted that Britain's membership of the European Community had not gone well over the past two years.

"Many arguments for this are demonstrably false, but even if they were true, they ought not to weigh with a people with steel in their backbones."

The main reason we had not yet made a full success of our membership of the European Community was that we had never really tried.

British governments had been too inhibited by the minority of unreconstructed anti-Europeans in their midst, men who had paid lip service to the result of the referendum but had done everything in their power to sabotage it.

Continued on page 2, col 1

## Dutch fishing fleet pulls out after boat's arrest

The Hague, July 1.—Dutch fishing boat owners today decided to withdraw their trawlers from British waters after their Government warned them that it would not support their defiance of a British ban on herring fishing.

The decision was announced by the company which owns the trawler *Johanna*, arrested early today in British waters and escorted by the Royal Navy to Lerwick harbour, Shetland. Its skipper was charged and will appear in court again on Wednesday.

The Kennemerland fishing company said the boat owners agreed to withdraw about 40 trawlers from British waters after talks with the Government. The *Johanna* and the other Dutch trawlers were defying the British ban on herring fishing, which came into effect today.

Mr Alphons van der Stee, the Dutch Agriculture Minister, told the trawler owners today that the ban was legally justified because of the EEC's failure to reach a decision on fisheries quotas.

Mr Joop den Uyl, the Prime Minister, speaking after a weekly Cabinet meeting, said the British attitude over the herring question was done the less a cause for resentment among its EEC partners. "The British position gives cause for concern," he said.

Mr den Uyl said the Dutch Government could not be expected to start retaliating against the herring fishermen. The fishing ban has aroused bitter reactions in Holland, traditionally one of the most pro-British of the EEC member states.

The Dutch press accused the British of "policy nationalism". "The narrow nationalism based on completely vanished glories, the disregard of accepted obligations and the unhappy attempts to overturn the supra-national decision of referendum (1967) British plebiscites favouring continued EEC membership" put in danger not only Great Britain itself but the existence of the Community," the Rotterdam newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* said. "Reuters. Allegations denied: A Ministry of Agriculture spokesman said that there was no truth in allegations made on Thursday by Mr Max van der Stoep, the Dutch Foreign Minister, that Mr Sillan, the Minister of Agriculture, had abruptly cut off discussions on fisheries policy at a meeting in Luxembourg last Monday."

Mr Sillan said he had more than two hours for the discussion on North Sea herring. The debate, he said, had proceeded without any protest when it was clear that some delegations would not accept the proposal by the Commission that fishing be banned until the end of the year in order to conserve the stock.

He added: "The Commission proposal itself was based on clear, impartial and undisputed scientific evidence by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. We are confident that our proposals for a ban will be approved by the Commission."



Queen of Wimbledon: To the delight of a record crowd Miss Virginia Wade became the ladies' singles champion at Wimbledon yesterday (Alan Hamilton writes). The fact that a British woman took the title in silver jubilee year, which is also Wimbledon's centenary year thrilled the crowd. Only two British women have won the title since the war and it was Miss Wade's sixteenth attempt to get it. Miss Wade, who is 31, defeated Miss Betty Stove of Holland 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 in a game that lasted 138 minutes. Miss Wade, who started playing tennis fulltime in 1967, is pictured with the trophy being congratulated by Miss Stove. Looking on are the Queen, who presented Miss Wade with the trophy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnell, chairman of the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, and the Duke of Kent. Some of the cheering spectators had been queuing for days to get into the Centre Court. One young woman, Miss Marion Davis, aged 23, had been queuing since Monday morning. The first 140 people in the queue had the chance to buy a £4.40 stand ticket. Ticket mums, whose activities make it hard on those who have queued, were thin on the ground but unconfirmed reports said tickets for the match were changing hands for between £150 and £200. Tennis reports, page 20

## Lord Ryder resigns as chairman of National Enterprise Board

By Malcolm Brown. Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, has resigned and will leave the board on August 1. His successor is to be Mr Leslie Murphy, the deputy chairman. Lord Ryder is 60 and has been chairman for 19 months. Prior to that he was chairman of the board's organizing committee. The indications yesterday were that he was not, for the moment at least, seeking any new employment in private or public life.

Mr Varley, announcing the resignation, said that he did so with regret. In a letter to Lord Ryder he said that the Government owed him a considerable debt for the way in which he had established the NEB.

It seems clear from his resignation letter to Mr Varley that Lord Ryder would have been stepped down earlier had it not been for the publicity aroused by the Daily Mail's article on alleged bribery.

The newspaper has now apologized in full for the allegations made about him in a story on May 19, alleging that he had written a letter to Mr Alex Park, chief executive of British Leyland, which appeared to show approval of the NEB chairman for business practices involving bribery and corruption.

The Daily Mail admitted two days later that the letter had been found to be a forgery.

Lord Ryder is suing Mr David English, editor of the Daily Mail, and its proprietors, for defamation.

In his letter of resignation he notes that after discussion with the Prime Minister and Mr Varley on May 25 he had agreed to defer the date of his departure "to allow adequate time for the appointment of my successor and an orderly hand-over".

No explicit reference is made to the Leyland affair, but the matter must have loomed large during the discussion.

It is ironic for a man who started his working life as a journalist and who at the end of a remarkably successful career in private industry was chairman of the Reed group which by then was in control of the Mirror group of newspapers, that his brief career in public life should have been made perceptibly uncomfortable by Fleet Street.

In January, 1976, newspapers disclosed that Lord Ryder had been involved in what became known as the Bewbush affair. This involved allegations about a highly-profitable land deal some years earlier involving the Reed Pension Fund.

Lord Ryder had been again recently in the trial of two men and a property company accused of conspiring to defraud in a secret land deal. The men and the company were acquitted, but during the trial the Bewbush affair—not itself the subject of charges—was alluded to in some detail.

This spring, while on holiday in Greece, Lord Ryder again became the centre of journalistic attention during the Daily Mail Leyland bribery allegation.

His role as NEB chairman has also had its share of controversy, most notably in a much-publicized battle with Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce aero-engine group, over the role to be played by the board in Rolls-Royce's future.

These bursts of personal publicity have tended to obscure the part played by Lord Ryder in helping to reconstruct the troubled British Leyland—he wrote the report recommending a new structure for the founding company—and subsequently in building up the NEB's portfolio of investments.

In May this year he disclosed that in its first full year of operations the board had made a before-tax profit of £51.3m. In his letter to Lord Ryder Mr Varley pays tribute to "the significant contribution you have made to the development of our industrial policy."

Mr Leslie Murphy, his successor, was at one time principal private secretary to Mr Hugh Gaiskill at the Ministry of Fuel and Power. He later moved to industry and the City. From 1973 to 1975 he was deputy chairman of Schroders, the merchant bank.

Men in the news, page 2

## Apex decides mass picket will continue at Grunwick plant

By Peter Godfrey. Mass picketing at the Grunwick photographic works is to continue during the strike of the Government's court of inquiry into the dispute there, the executive council of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) decided last night.

The union decided to review its undertaking to scale down picketing during the inquiry after renewed violence earlier in the day, which led to 12 arrests and new allegations of police provocation.

The court of inquiry announced by Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, will convene at the Piccadilly Hotel, London, on Tuesday. The first hearing, in public, will discuss procedures and hear applications from parties wishing to be represented.

Lord Justice Scarman, chairman of the inquiry, yesterday quashed his fellow members, Mr J. P. Lower, general secretary of British Leyland, and Mr Terence Parry, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union.

Mrs Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry South-west, was among 53 people who appeared before magistrates at Willesden Green yesterday on charges connected with picketing at the Grunwick site. Mrs Wise, accused of obstructing a police officer, was remanded on bail of £50 until November 28.

Mr Richard Manill, aged 21, a computer operator, from Willesden, was freed on bail by a High Court judge after being charged with assaulting a police officer with a milk bottle. He has been remanded in custody since Monday.

Mr George Ward, managing director of Grunwick, spent the day with legal advisers discussing the implications of the court of inquiry.

Upholding a man's appeal against a conviction for unreasonable driving, the judge said Parliament should be told of the case. The police way was "obviously wrong" and the law should be changed.

He had heard evidence from a police scientist and Mr Marcus Jacobson, chief engineer of the Automobile Association, and the engineer "talked more common sense."

The judge allowed an appeal by Mr Geoffrey Burchill, aged 34, of Chesham Road, Mitcham, Surrey, who was in an accident in his BMW on the A22 in May 1975 when a car drove from a public house yard in front of him.

The judge, who allowed Mr Burchill full costs, said it was disgusting that a man should be kept waiting for two years for the result of a case which could have been dealt with by magistrates. "But I add that had he had an expert witness like Marcus Jacobson at an earlier hearing, the case would never have come to the Crown Court."

The judge said the police method after a crash was to measure the skidmarks. They then drove across the same piece of road at 31 mph and braked. They measured their own skid marks, and by a special calculation worked out the speed of the crash vehicle.

The judge said this was "nonsense." Mr Burchill's car was doing 62.5 mph according to the police, he said, but it had been proved that on that stretch of road, starting from a junction, it was impossible to reach that speed. The police had admitted that in further tests they could not reach that speed themselves.

Letters, page 13

## Rhodesia tourist hotel attacked with mortars

Salisbury, July 1.—Black nationalist guerrillas, in one of their most dramatic attacks so far, have attacked with mortars Rhodesia's newest and most luxurious tourist hotel.

A military communiqué today said last night's 30-minute bombardment of the Elephant Hills Hotel and country club near Victoria Falls, caused no damage or casualties.

But it highlighted the opening of a new guerrilla front along the western border with Zambia. More than 10 border incidents have been reported since President Kaunda of Zambia put his country on a war footing with Rhodesia in May.

The Victoria Falls lies across the Zambesi river from Zambia, but a Rhodesian military spokesman said he thought the mortar shells were launched from within Rhodesia.

The Elephant Hills Hotel, built less than two years ago, is a popular attraction for wealthy tourists.

In Lusaka, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Rhodesian Nationalist group ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) claimed responsibility for the mortar attack.

A tourist bus was also fired on in the Victoria Falls area.

Today's Rhodesian military communiqué did not say when the incident occurred or whether any tourists were on board the bus at the time, but it said there were no casualties.

Combined Operations headquarters in Salisbury also stated that 12 guerrillas and eight Africans "running with and actively assisting a terrorist gang" had been killed since Wednesday.

Soon after the attack on the hotel, mortar shells were fired at a Rhodesian security force base on the Zambesi river, and on Rhodesian forces in the area.

Although the communiqué said there was no damage at the Elephant Hills Hotel, a military spokesman said earlier that several mortar shells hit the hotel and that slight damage was caused. Staff at the hotel said there was no damage at the hotel, but that some of the bombs punctured air conditioning units and broke windows.

Meanwhile, Rhodesia is keeping secret the number of black nationalist officials arrested in police raids across the country today. But one African leader said it was "about 100."

Reuters and AP.

## Judge scorns skid test for speed

Thousands of motorists may have been wrongly convicted because of a police method of gauging a car's speed by measuring its skid marks, Judge Ellison said at Kingston Crown Court yesterday.

Upholding a man's appeal against a conviction for unreasonable driving, the judge said Parliament should be told of the case. The police way was "obviously wrong" and the law should be changed.

He had heard evidence from a police scientist and Mr Marcus Jacobson, chief engineer of the Automobile Association, and the engineer "talked more common sense."

The judge allowed an appeal by Mr Geoffrey Burchill, aged 34, of Chesham Road, Mitcham, Surrey, who was in an accident in his BMW on the A22 in May 1975 when a car drove from a public house yard in front of him.

The judge, who allowed Mr Burchill full costs, said it was disgusting that a man should be kept waiting for two years for the result of a case which could have been dealt with by magistrates. "But I add that had he had an expert witness like Marcus Jacobson at an earlier hearing, the case would never have come to the Crown Court."

The judge said the police method after a crash was to measure the skidmarks. They then drove across the same piece of road at 31 mph and braked. They measured their own skid marks, and by a special calculation worked out the speed of the crash vehicle.

The judge said this was "nonsense." Mr Burchill's car was doing 62.5 mph according to the police, he said, but it had been proved that on that stretch of road, starting from a junction, it was impossible to reach that speed. The police had admitted that in further tests they could not reach that speed themselves.

## Whitehall draft presents Government with fresh public spending challenge

Mr Blake, the Treasury's chief economist, has just drafted a document setting out the Government's plans for public spending over the next five years and a pre-annual growth in public expenditure of 2 per cent in real terms from 1979 onwards.

The document, which is at an official level by the Expenditure Survey (Pesc) will present the Government with the agonizing task of finding £500m to cut at current prices by 1979-80.

In order to come up with sensible proposals for spending after that time officials have been asked effectively to draw up entirely new expenditure proposals for the years from 1979-80 onwards. That is because the last published White Paper on public spending showed that the sound of cuts should go into allowing more private consumption lies at the heart of the debate within the Labour Party about its role in society.

The new programme, drawn up by civil servants, seems to take the cuts imposed under the terms of the International Monetary Fund loan negotiated last December, and extrapolate from them. The last published estimates of public spending released earlier this year gave detailed estimates of spending only until the financial year 1978-79.

In order to come up with sensible proposals for spending after that time officials have been asked effectively to draw up entirely new expenditure proposals for the years from 1979-80 onwards. That is because the last published White Paper on public spending showed that the sound of cuts

## Mr Jones wants normal bargaining

Mr Jack Jones called for a return to normal collective bargaining, but emphasized that "devil-take-the-hindmost" attitudes would be impermissible. Settlements due under phase two should not be postponed until August. Government action was needed on prices, unemployment, investment, imports and the plight of the elderly and the low paid.

Page 2

Council forgiven: South Yorkshire County Council, which lost a £6m grant because of a cheap bus fares policy, is expected to get a grant this year.

Page 3

Levee: Released Australian journalist tells how security police held a gun at his head and forced him to confess to spying.

Page 4

Libreville: Swapo leaders tell African leaders about their conditions for a settlement in Namibia.

## Williams eats on school choice

Mr Williams denied that she intended to give an element of parental choice between schools specializing in subjects as sciences or languages at the infant level. She said she had to give parents any other right than that based on demand.

Page 2

form 'settled': Mr Giscard d'Estaing, signed with ceremony today the French law on elections to the European Parliament. In a television speech he said the EEC structure was settled.

Page 3

## Possible curb on right to strike

The TUC is to be asked by Mr Justice Parker, inspector of the Windingale inquiry, to give a view on the possible restriction of the right to strike in the nuclear power industry, in view of the threat to public safety that might be caused by stoppages.

Page 2

## Beaverbrook cleared

The Trafalgar House takeover of Beaverbrook Newspapers was formally cleared yesterday by the City Takeover Panel. The Panel was deciding on whether the disparity in the offer price between the voting and non-voting shares contravened its rules.

Page 15

## Ghana promise

The Ghana military regime has promised a referendum within nine months on the question of a return to civilian government.

## WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

We come from both world wars. We come from Kenya, Malaya, Aden, Cyprus... and from Ulster. From keeping the peace no less than from war we limbless look to you for help.

And you can help, by helping our Association. BLESMA (the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association) looks after the limbless from all the Services. It helps, with advice and encouragement, to overcome the shock of losing arms, or legs or an eye. It sees that red-tape does not stand in the way of the right entitlement to pension. And, for the severely handicapped and the elderly, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help BLESMA, please. We need money desperately. And, we promise you, not a penny of it will be wasted.

Donations and Information: Major The Earl of Ancaster, KCVO, TD., Midland Bank Limited, 60 West Smithfield, London EC2A 9DX.

## Warns Mr Smith

Mr Smith, the Secretary of State, pledged American involvement in Africa, warned Salisbury and that they must choose now peaceful or violent change.

Page 4

Home News	2, 3	Court	14	Paperbacks	7	Theatres, etc	6, 8
European News	3	Crossword	24	Travel	18	25 Years Ago	9
Overseas News	4	Engagements	24	Sale Room	24	University Firsts	18
Arts	22	Features	5-9	Services	14	Weather	2
Bridge	22	Gardening	15-19	Shoppers' Guide	10, 11	Wills	14
Business	9	Law Report	13	Sport	20-22		
Class Lists	18	Letters	13	TV & Radio	6		
		Obituary	14				















His Majesty King Charles I's men-of-war the Adventure, commanded by Captain John Maunsell, crossed the Channel from Dunkirk to Dover on June 3, 1629. On board was the most successful and sought-after painter in Northern Europe, the Fleming Peter Paul Rubens, who had recently been appointed Secretary of the privy council of the Netherlands by the King of Spain, Philip IV. Rubens was travelling with his brother-in-law Hendrick Brant and was bound for London with the purpose of negotiating an exchange of ambassadors, the first stage of a hoped-for peace between Spain and England.

He had travelled to Dunkirk from Madrid, spending only a few days in Flanders, where he had a special audience on a Sunday with the Archduchess Isabella, who had originally proposed that her court painter be entrusted with these delicate diplomatic negotiations. Philip's reaction had at first been predictably stuffy: "I am displeased", he wrote to her, "at your mixing up a painter in affairs of such importance. You can easily understand how gravely it compromises the dignity of my kingdom, for our prestige must necessarily be lessened if we make so mean a person the representative with whom foreign envoys are to discuss affairs of such great importance."

However, Isabella, no less predictably, had persevered, and Rubens went to Madrid in August, 1628, for preliminary talks. He impressed Philip and his chief minister, the Count-Duke Olivares, and after the first round of negotiations had ended, he was briefed by Olivares and left Madrid for London on April 29, 1629.

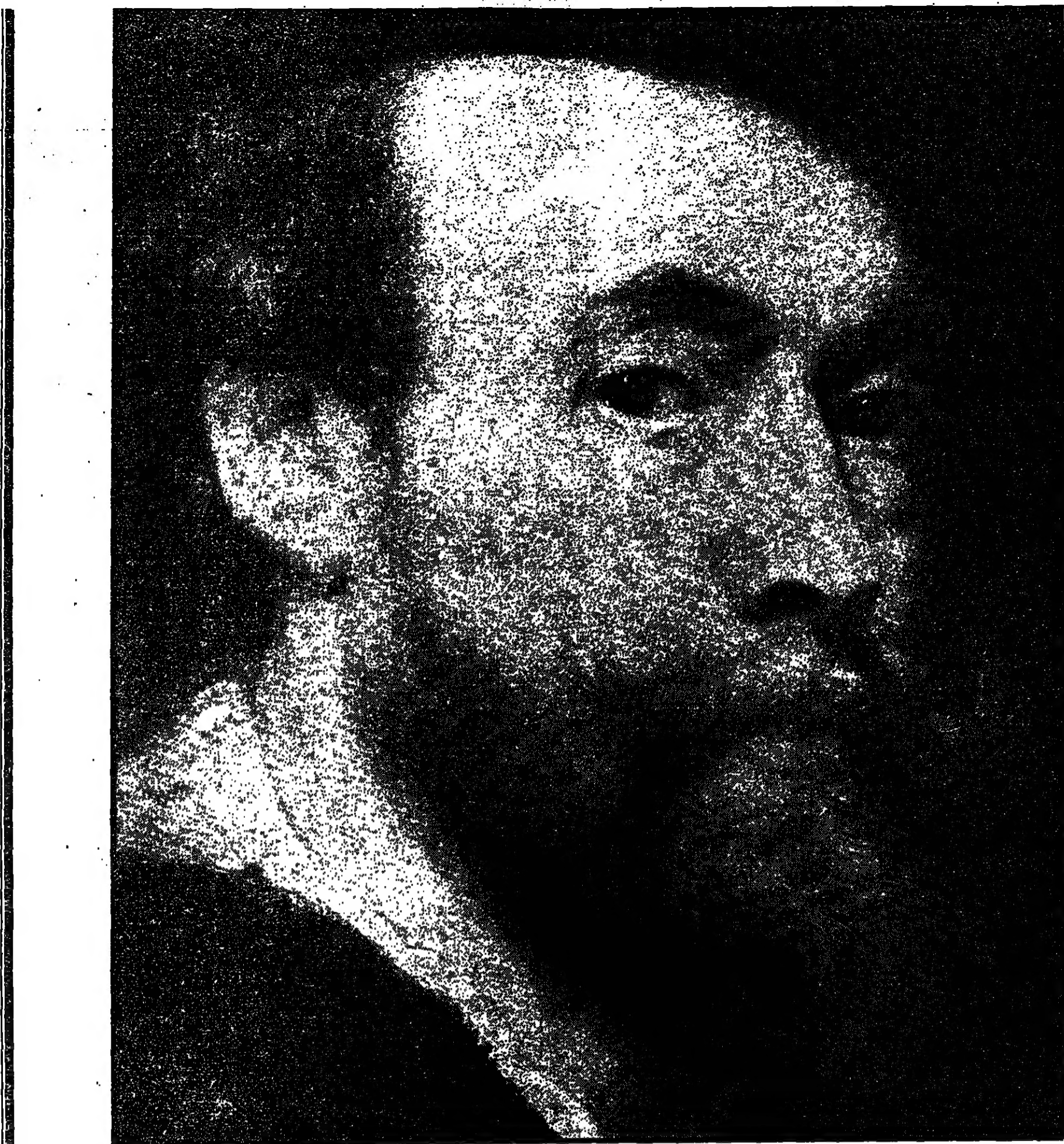
At this time Rubens was 51 years old. He was born on June 28, 1577. He had returned in 1608 from the stay in Italy that was *de rigueur* for young Netherlandish painters of the period, and a great reputation had preceded him to Antwerp. He settled in the city, married Isabella Brant, the daughter of a prominent lawyer, and after the early successes of the two great shipwrecks, the Raising of the Cross (for St Walburga's) and the Descent from the Cross (for the Cathedral), his studio soon became the largest and the busiest in the city, and as early as 1611 he was having to turn away prospective apprentices.

He had been appointed court painter to the Archdukes Albert and Isabella, and it was not long before his renown spread as far as the courts of Paris, Madrid and London. In 1621, during the reign of James I, when Rubens had just completed the monumental decorations for the Jesuit Church in Antwerp, the suggestion was first put forward that Rubens should undertake the ceiling paintings for Inigo Jones's splendid new Banqueting Hall in Whitehall, which was nearing completion. He was "very enthusiastic about the project": "As for His Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," he wrote to William Trumbull, "I shall always be most pleased to receive the honour of their commands; and regarding the all in the New Palace, I confess that I am, by natural instinct, better fitted to execute very large works than small curiosities. Everyone according to his gifts, my talent is such that no undertaking, however vast in size or diversified in subject, has ever surpassed my courage."

Despite this fervent self-advertisement, the negotiations lapsed and it was not until Rubens's visit to London in 1629 that the contract for the Banqueting Hall was finally agreed. In the meantime, however, Charles, the Prince of Wales, added a number of paintings by Rubens to his growing collection. They included a self-portrait, an honour of which the painter could not help boasting in a letter of 1625: "The Prince of Wales... is the greatest amateur of paintings among the princes of the world. He already has something of my hand, and through the English resident in Brussels he asks me for my portrait with such insistence that I found it impossible to refuse him. Though to me it did not seem fitting to send my portrait to a prince of such rank, he overcame my modesty."

When therefore the Adventure docked at Dover Rubens knew that as well as his tortuous diplomatic negotiations he had the prospect of meeting "the greatest amateur of paintings among the princes of the world" who had ascended the throne as Charles I. The King approved Rubens's appointment; in a letter which accompanied Rubens's passport, Sir Francis Cottington had written, "The King is well satisfied, not only because of Rubens's mission, but also because he wishes to know a person of such merit."

Rubens reached London on June 5 and went to the house of his friend, Balthazar Gerbier, who was also a native of Antwerp and a painter; he had acted as an agent for the Duke of Buckingham in the Netherlands in 1627, conducting secret diplomatic negotiations and buying works of art. After the Duke's assassination in 1628, he entered the royal service, travelled extensively in Europe and was constantly involved both in political intrigue and in the purchase of works of art. He was a fastidious if shady figure, one of a considerable number of men who lived on their wits on the fringes of the European courts in the seventeenth century.



# Painter and politician

Christopher Brown on the diplomatic career in England of Peter Paul Rubens.

An exhibition of his sketches and drawings,

to commemorate the quatercentenary of his birth, opens at the British Museum on Friday, July 15.

So it was from Gerbier's house that Rubens set out for Greenwich on the following morning, for his first audience with Charles I. The interview was a long one, and we may be sure that the proposed peace was not the only subject discussed by the painter and his royal admirer. That same day Rubens met the Lord Treasurer, Richard Weston, and the Earl of Carlisle, whom he had impressed as "a real (ie reliable) man, and as well affected to the King of England's service as the King of Spain can desire" when the two men had met in Antwerp in 1625. Meeting in council the next day, the King decided to entrust the negotiations to Sir Francis Cottington, an enthusiastic Hispanophile.

The diplomatic negotiations which followed Rubens's warm welcome in London were protracted and complex: we have a valuable record of them in the long series of Rubens's own despatches to Olivares in Madrid. Spain and England were still officially at war, but both felt themselves threatened by the growing power of France, particularly since the recent defeat of the French Huguenots. Cardinal Richelieu was now able to concentrate all his forces on his expansionist foreign policy. For his part, Charles I was undoubtedly keen for peace. During the days of his personal rule, war was a luxury which he simply could not afford, and the English willingness to make peace had been established in the preliminary talks in Madrid attended by Gerbier and by the English courtier Endymion Porter.

Rubens's task was to confirm this resolve and to give it concrete form in the exchange of ambassadors. The principal obstacle was, of course, France, and Cardinal Richelieu had his

supporters at the English court. As a result of aristocratic extravagance, wrote Rubens to Olivares, "... public and private interests are sold here for ready money. And I know from reliable sources that Cardinal Richelieu is very liberal and most experienced in gaining partisans in this manner, as Your Excellency will see by the report here attached." A peace with France had just been concluded, but the King assured Rubens that this meant little. Rubens analysed the situation for Olivares in this way: "There are in this court several factions. The first, which is headed by the Earl of Carlisle, wants peace with Spain and war with France; the second is much larger and wants peace with all. To tell the truth, I believe that the Lord Treasurer is of this opinion, and the Earl of Holland also. The third is the worst: it wants war with Spain and an offensive league with France against her. This party places great hope in the coming of the French Ambassador and is making great efforts through the Ambassador of Venice, who is a very bad influence in this Court for the disturbance of all Europe." (He was quite right to mistrust the Venetian ambassador, Alvise Contarini, who was not only urging the French case, but had written to the Duke that Rubens was an ambitious and greedy man, who wants only to be talked about, and is seeking some favour.)

Rubens's opponents also included the formidable 70-year-old statesman Albert Joachim, Ambassador of the United Provinces, who was working against the Anglo-Spanish peace because it would mean the end of English support for the Dutch. Charles felt obliged to

respect his treaty obligations to the Dutch, though privately he told Rubens that he considered them rebels against their lawful king. In addition to French, Venetian and Dutch opposition, there was a serious sticking-point in the negotiations in the form of the Palatine: Charles's brother-in-law Frederick, the Count Palatine, had lost all his lands after his defeat in Bohemia, and was now in exile in the United Provinces. Since 1621 Spanish and Imperial troops had occupied the Palatinate, and Charles wanted Philip to use his influence on the Emperor to reinstate Frederick. "His Majesty swore to me," wrote Rubens to Olivares, "that he was bound and obliged, not only by blood relationship and by nature, but also by the closest bonds of confederation, so that neither his faith, conscience nor honour would permit him to enter into any accord with His Catholic Majesty without the restitution of the Palatinate."

Here Rubens found that his hands were tied: "I excused myself with the remark that I had no orders to deal with this matter, that this was to be turned over to the Ambassadors..." The King's enthusiasm for the Palatinate, however, gradually waned, and it became increasingly clear that he would be satisfied by vague assurances. "I am sure," wrote Rubens, "that in his heart he prefers a simple friendship with Spain to a thousand times more than all the offers of France, and that he curses the day when the Palatinate came to his attention."

The King's goodwill was not, however, enough, "for whereas in other Courts negotiations begin with the Ministers and finish with the Royal word and

signature, here they begin with the King and end with the Ministers."

In the meantime, the French ambassador, M. de Charosse, had arrived in London, and with the support of his Venetian allies, began proposing the alternative of alliance with France. He made extravagant promises about the Palatinate, but to no avail. With Charles reassured by Rubens about the Palatinate, Cottington made ready to leave for Madrid to negotiate the terms of the treaty. The news of his preparations had alarmed the pro-French party, and it was with wry amusement that Rubens related to Olivares the arrival in London of "an Englishman called Furston," a special envoy from Richelieu to Weston. The document he carried "gave assurance that in order to re-establish His Majesty's sister in the Palatinate, the power and friendship of the King of France would be more valuable than that of the King of Spain, even supposing it were the latter's intention to do this but he never had this intention in the past, nor will he have it in the future."

He said that the King his master had made peace with the (Huguenot) rebels for no other reason than to be able to aid his friends and turn all his forces against Spain. Finally he offered the Lord Treasurer a large sum of money, either in capital or in the form of a pension, as he preferred. "The strange thing is that this envoy has orders not to communicate this document to the French ambassador who is here, Cottington tells me that at once to him, and he presented it to the King. The King simply laughed at it and said he was well acquainted with

the wiles and tricks of Cardinal Richelieu, and that he would prefer to make an alliance with Spain against France rather than the other way round." With Cottington preparing to go to Madrid, the tone in Rubens's reports to Olivares became understandably impatient at the Spanish delay in nominating and sending their Ambassador. However, he was able to go to the palace at Oudlands on August 18 to inform the King that the Spanish ambassador was to be Don Carlos Coloma. The King replied that he was well satisfied and very glad at this choice of Don Carlos, since he knew him to be a nobleman of excellent reputation, and well-disposed to this negotiation.

Less than three months after his arrival in England, Rubens had completed his task: the peace had been agreed in principle, and the ambassadors nominated. Olivares congratulated him "in the name of His Majesty for the zeal, the solicitude and the attention with which he reported all that happened in this affair". It was, however, not until March in the following year that Rubens finally left London. The principal cause of the delay was that Coloma, a former ambassador to London who was then Commander of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands, was naturally reluctant to leave the war at a time of Spanish setbacks. He did not make his entry into London until January 11, 1630, and even then he wanted Rubens to remain with him for a while.

During these months of waiting, there are fewer letters than during the hectic first months in England, though Rubens continued to report events at the English court to Olivares. We may imagine that

he devoted more time to painting and to travel. One particularly pleasant journey was to Cambridge in October, where the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him.

Rubens described his impressions of England to his friend Pierre Dupuy, the Royal Librarian in Paris, in a letter dated August 8: "I feel consoled and rewarded by the mere pleasure in the fine sights I have seen on my travels. This island, for example, seems to me a spectacle worthy of the interest of every gentleman, not only for the beauty of the countryside and the charms of the natives; not only for the splendour of the outward culture, which seems to be extreme, as of a people rich and happy in the lap of peace, but also for the incredible quantity of excellent pictures, statues and ancient inscriptions which are to be found in this court. I shall not mention the Arundel marbles, which you first brought to my attention. I confess I have never seen anything in the world more rare, from the point of view of antiquity..."

The following day he wrote a similarly enthusiastic account to his friend Fabi de Peiresc: "Certainly in this island I find none of the crudeness which one might expect from a place so remote from Italian elegance. And I must admit that when it comes to fine pictures by the hands of first-class masters, I have never seen such a large number in one place as in the royal palace and in the gallery of the late Duke of Buckingham. The Earl of Arundel possesses a countless number of ancient statues and Greek and Latin inscriptions..."

As well as visiting aristocratic collections, Rubens met

scholars and antiquaries: in the same letter to Peiresc, he mentions meetings with Sir Robert Cotton and Sir William Borlase. Though praising Selden's great catalogue of Arundel's collection of inscriptions, the Marmora Arundelliana, he regrets the antiquarian's political activities, which have resulted in his being jailed at that time. Rubens had met in the street and exchanged a few words with the famous philosopher, the Dutchman Cornelius Drebbel, who had spent some time at the court of the Emperor Rudolf II, where he was employed as an alchemist and was said to have constructed a perpetual motion machine.

James I had entrusted Drebbel with the preparation of spectacular effects for court masques. "Here they tell us," wrote Rubens to Peiresc, "that in all these years he has invented nothing except that optical instrument with the perpendicular tube which greatly magnifies objects placed under it. As far as the perpetual motion apparatus in the glass ring, that is only nonsense. He has also constructed several machines and engines for the aid of La Rochelle, but they had no effectiveness whatever. But I do not want to rely upon public gossip, to the detriment of so illustrious a man. I shall visit him at home, and talk with him more intimately, if possible. I do not recall ever having seen a philosophy more extraordinary than his..."

Rubens also found the time to practise his art. He painted a number of portraits, probably including one of Arundel and a group portrait of his hosts the Gerbier family. He also sketched the royal physician Sir Theodore de Mayerne with whom he no doubt discussed pigments and vanishes, on which Mayerne made extensive notes. The most important single painting undertaken in England was, however, the great allegory now called Peace and War which he presented to Charles I and which is now in the National Gallery. In the earliest catalogue of Charles I's collection the picture is described as "an Emblem wherein the differences and consequences between peace and wars is shewed which Sir Peeter Paul Rubens when he was here in England did paint and was presented by him" to the King. It has correctly been described as an allegory or Rubens's own diplomatic mission to England.

Occupying a central position is the figure of Peace (or Plenty), pouring milk from her breast to feed the child at her side. She is protected by a heavily-armed Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom and the Arts, who forces away Mars, the God of War, and behind him the fury Alecto, who is screaming plantation spitting fire. Below her, the scene of War is thus represented as an ever-present threat, always poised to disrupt peace. In the foreground three children—Rubens used the Gerbier children as models—are led forward by a winged Cupid and the torch-carrying boy-god of marriage, Hymen (for marriage prospers in peace-time). The children are to enjoy the fruits of peace which spill forth from a cornucopia held by a woman bringing wealth in the form of precious objects and jewels. Beside her another joyfully shakes a tambourine. Even the leopard is shown to be merely playful, rolling on his back to claw at the "leaves on the tree" (it is tempting to speculate that the leopard symbolizes France.)

When composing the painting, Rubens had in mind Titian's picture of the same subject in the Doge's Palace. It is important to remember that the whole of this huge canvas was presumably painted by Rubens alone; he had, as far as we know, no students or assistants with him. A passage such as the fruit spilling from the cornucopia, which in the Antwerp studio would have been painted Frans Snyder's own hand.

In addition to this great allegory, Rubens also began the Landscapes with St George and the Dragon in the Royal Collection. In a letter written by Joseph Mead and dated March 6, 1630, we read that he "had drawn with his pencil the history of St George wherein (if it be possible) he hath exceeded himself; but the picture he hath sent home into Flanders to remain as a monument of his abode and employment here". From internal evidence and that of preliminary drawings it is clear that the composition was at first laid out on a much smaller scale and was later enlarged by Rubens, presumably after his return to Antwerp.

St George is a romanticized portrait of Charles I, and the Princess a plump Henrietta Maria. Try to see in the distance, is of the Thames and London; Lambeth Palace and the Church of St Mary Overy can be made out. The painting was probably brought from the artist for the King by Endymion Porter, and is recorded in van der Doort's catalogue as "The great St George". It was brought back into the collection by George IV in 1814.

The greatest artistic monument of Rubens's stay in London is the Banqueting Hall ceiling, first proposed in 1621, it was only during his stay that the commission was actually continued on page 8.





















Yesterday was a key date for Israel, that proud, gallant, striving country from which we in Britain buy so much fruit, vegetables and fashion. Yesterday Israel became linked to the European Community as the result of official agreements signed in May, 1975, and February, 1976. Obviously, therefore, Israeli goods are going to be cheaper or at least stable in price, despite inflation, because tariffs will begin to fall.

The benefit to us is clear; Israel's exports to the European Community, even before tariff falls, were about 37 per cent of their total exports. Of this they sell to Europe diamonds (30 per cent), fresh agricultural products (24 per cent), processed foods (10 per cent), as well as clothing and textiles.

In passing, it might be interesting to say that Israel sends Britain more than £31m of fresh fruit, and vegetables like aubergines, pimento and avocado. Of that total, the bulk is in citrus fruits and I have to admit their grapefruit, lemons and oranges are wonderful. But here after travelling, there and it is extraordinary—they rarely squeeze fresh orange juice even in expensive restaurants. In fact, and I shall come to it again later, they are the most energetic, enterprising and enthusiastic race but they are not good finishers. They process something over £23m of food to send us and we get plenty of squeezed fresh orange juice in cans or concentrates, but they will not find the time and energy to do it there, for themselves or for tourists.

The fruit is everywhere, from Marks and Spencer to Fortnum's, from the corner greengrocer to Harrods.

Jaffa is a delightful old town still, for the most part. Some parts, crowded with tiny ateliers and craft shops, have been so reconducted as to look entirely new, too new from the visitor's point of view. But why should we tourists expect them to live and trade in discomfort merely because we long to see the old, dilapidated buildings from which the Mediterranean salt has stripped the old stucco from the buildings? Jaffa (Yafa to the Israelis) is still charming and the bathing stimulating, with warm water and long, whitestressed rollers.

As to the fashions, I found myself following in Prudence Glynn's footsteps, so not wishing to repeat her, I stuck to looking at some of the casual and swim wear.

the models showing her wares, and sits there as though she were no more than an observer. Her plain, classical navy blue dress with the strand of pearls, her steel-grey hair neatly coiffed, and her apparent disinterest in the show make you wonder who she is. Not one of the ubiquitous buyers from America or the European Community, obviously.

No, it is Mrs Gottlieb, whose utterly youthful yet ageless and enchanting designs are being shown. She knows them backwards and has already put the current collection behind her while her mind buzzes with 1978—“I am afraid I think so much for next year that I nearly always date my cheques a year ahead”, she admits, giving a cursory glance at the clothes she designed a year ago for this year's exports.

For 1976 her range was strongly sexy. Very oriental or West Indian, for women with Amazonian tendencies if not sizes. As bold as the year of liberated women in stark contrast to the prettiness of this year, the flowers and fineness. She has a fairly standard range of swimsuits, from the matronly to the extra sexy with adorable bikini that make one long to be young and slim. She travels a lot and her daughters, like her, are off and away at least every month—the girls look after trade fairs, exhibitions and selling trips while Mother goes a buying her fabrics, mostly from Italy—she has to get her fabrics in October or November for the following year's collection and, since she designs her textiles and shapes in coordination one can see why she lives with a different calendar.

Mrs Gottlieb's great skill is in getting the colours and patterns to look exactly the same on every fabric, on elasticized Lycra with plenty of stretch, on filmy or on opaque fabrics, on everything. Her technical knowledge of screen printing is enormous and an asset so that her clothes are loved in Canada, Australia and America as in Britain.

She has her private customers too, like the wife of the Shah of Iran who will buy much of every Gottex collection. Or like Princess Beatrix who comes to London stores for her Gottex wear—Elizabeth Taylor is another devotee and I found from the files that she writes the most charming thank you letters. This year Mrs G had found a noticeable upsurge of buyers from EEC countries, already fully aware of the falling tariffs ahead. In fact, one of the Export Institute staff told me that at least 200 extra buyers had come to the current collections, and all from the EEC, while the number from the non-EEC countries had not dropped at all.



Top: Batwing caftan of pure lightweight cotton to be worn with slit at back or front. Cool, smart, yet a personal tent for changing into swimwear.

Matched bedouin turban can be worn free or with cotton scarf for extra shade. By Rojy for Rikma.

Above: Bloused-caftan and tailored caftan with original V-line bodice, shaped bust and sun-protecting or hair-covering hood. By Rojy at Rikma.

Top left: The filmy Bluebird dress picks up the smaller flowers from the Blue Sky swimsuit. By Gottex.

Left: The silky-finish Bahamas sarong worn above the bust or below the waist as a skirt is teamed with a tubed sheath swimsuit of which sales top 100,000 and are still strong. By Gottex.

At Gottex, I recognised the swimsuits and caftans so popular at Harrods, Harvey Nichols and their out-of-London counterparts. Every swimsuit is superbly finished, fully lined and so, so feminine, in masses and bouquets of flowers on black, white or coloured grounds. The new collection will be delivered in September or near to Selfridges and Lillywhites as well as Harrods and the rest and I would advise no time-wasting because these Gottex lines are going to be snapped up. Every swimsuit has coordinating tabards, sarongs, caftans, or chiffony, floating dresses which would look wonderful at night or day. The swimsuit may have a small bouquet of flowers, especially if it is a small bikini while the caftan picks them up, enlarges them or takes the motif and spreads larger bouquets.

Many Miss Worlds and Miss Universes, apart from Miss Israel herself, have sought their crowns in Gottex swimwear and even their evening-style dresses—Miss France was a devotee when she won her laurels. The designer herself, part owner of Gottex with her finance-director husband, is a surprising lady. She comes in quietly while you watch

It was my day for swimsuits, leisure or sports wear. At Rikma, I found the most sexy collection—sexy in a different way with an emphasis on streamlined bodies in streamlined clothes or awkward bodies in flattering, flowing caftans and harem knickerbockers as well as a lot of exciting and fun clothes for the young. The designer is also part of the firm, Rojy Ben Joseph. What I liked about Rojy's designs are that she steadfastly refuses to copy or to court European fashion and style. Her clothes typify modern Israel—vital, bustling yet feminine. Rojy loves her country and is a designing patriot in that what she feels, she expresses in textiles and clothes, without looking abroad for inspiration.

She describes her current collection (at most of the stores already mentioned plus some of the smaller, Bond Street or Oxford Street boutiques and at their counterparts outside London) as the “Virgin Sabra” collection. Sabra is the prickly pear which the Israelis think is like themselves, defensively prickly on the outside but all softness and sweetness within (the word is used to describe

many “native” happenings and customs). As for “virgin”, I cannot believe that most of the women and girls who wear her clothes will be virgins long. She has an extraordinary swimsuit with wide ties rather than shoulder straps which can be crossed in front, above the breasts, before being tied at the back of the neck; or pulled up over the shoulders and crossed behind for tying. Its drama lies in the deep cleavage which comes to below the navel. Actually, since it contours and covers the breasts, showing a narrow cleavage, the result is pretty as well as subtle.

The ideal thing about this cleavage suit is that it looks good on a wide-shouldered, fairly well-built model. The bikinis are “pretty”, very harem in concept with tiny girth hands falling from the straps that join back and front so they tinkle over the slim hips while more coins or tiny hands fall demurely yet eye-catchingly between the breasts. Rojy herself laughed when the “hands” model came on—“they are going to ask whose hands are all over you”, she called out in a delight at seeing her own, much-worked style through the eyes of others—I was with a German buyer and was fascinated by what she knew German women would and would not wear, what sells in America (still the

bosomy Hollywood styles). In Britain, almost everything goes as long as it is easy to wear as her caftans, tabards and cover-ups (which look rather like patterned net curtains) are.

She is cunning with many of her dresses. Just as Gottex sarongs can be worn as mid-length dresses from above the bust or, fastened at the waist, as long skirts, so Rojy's bedouin ponchos and dresses can do double duty. A fringed headscarf becomes a cape while the dress that started as a matching, short dress becomes a long skirt.

Rojy plays with fabrics because she and her brother also have textile factories and she coordinates her shapes and fashions to the fabric and vice versa. Her designing is apparently haphazard, since she seems to have no idea what to do for next year until the deadline is due—then her fantasies and skills pour out. Bedouin trousers, ankled with drawstrings, are surprisingly flattering for most ages and sizes, as are classic swimsuits—Rojy, too, dates her cheques a year ahead so that Israeli banks must know exactly when these ladies' collections are about to be born. Besides Harrods, Liberty and such like, Rikma fashions are well stocked at all John Lewis branches and at many other smaller shops. Her fun suits, like the cotton plus-fours with tunics like tracksuits

and huge, huge cotton saddlebags to wear over the two shoulders, along across one or even separately and her tunics with drawstrings that pull long sleeves up into short ones—all these will be at Bazaar in September and a good many of them will probably be included in the Rikma collection for next season. (Rikma is at 214 Oxford Street, W1).

I was interested in diet camps, just beginning, where the young (the age limit being 22) can diet, exercise, dance, learn about proper eating and generally enjoy themselves, all under medical supervision. The two-week courses cost £75 each, with no extras—especially no food or drink extras (there are, inevitably, taxes on top of that).

I saw, too, the loveliest tablecloths and table mats,

also by the talented Rojy, which are now being bought and may be here by next year, of which more when we get them. What did fascinate me was that the round ones, woven in glorious, ringed colours, look so much nicer under plates (which usually are round) than the oblong ones.

Since we all think of Israel as fighting for survival and that, indeed, is something that nation has done so bravely, so proudly and with such deep faith in its continuing existence, that one can only marvel at how Israel endures and conquers. The stress shows not in anything I can define but in many little ways. Like the shelters on the roads near the Golan Heights or the ladders in kibbutzim near borders.

It shows in the way Israelis buy little portable piles of gold and diamonds to keep always with them. You can see it in the definitely civil but fiercely efficient security systems everywhere. You can feel it in the children's games and in the conscripted soldiers hitching their guns over their shoulders in order,

to free their hands for hitching a ride from passing motorists. It is obvious from the lookout posts, the fenced borders and the unbroken but anxious spirits of the people, from their fatalism. An Israeli notices the drama in the headlines of British newspapers about 27 dead in a bus crash and comments—“We would think nothing of only 27 people dead and it would certainly not make headlines.” There are a hundred ways in which one can see the uncertainty of generations of strugglers in Israel and, perhaps, it shows most in their determination to reclaim the entire land, even the deserts; to develop towns and villages in the wilds, taking water and agriculture, or factories to the wilds rather than allowing any part of that hard-won, precious country to be unused, to be just that little bit less than fully worth the generations of sacrifice.

As yet, Israel's furniture, arts and crafts are not hot sellers in this country, but they are anxious to learn what pleases us, as they are with jewelry which sells so well in the United States. The truth is that most of their stuff, in these categories, is at high prices but looks as if it should be selling at medium prices. That is something which may well begin to change when tariffs fall—their high technology electronic and medical equip-

ment should suddenly be big demand. Did you know that the almost-miraculous body-scanners and bra-scanners come from Israel? And that their laser research and expertise goes to peak of scientific discoveries?

Trading with the EEC, going to be a two-edged weapon, for Israel will no doubt be flooded with competing imports. From these she will learn much. She will learn some of the skills she lacks here and there, such as good and informative but less costly marketing; such as polishing and finishing; such as higher standards; and such as finding out that this developed nation must learn to stand on its own feet, to live without too many subsidies that conceal the real prices of raw materials and services. Of one thing I am certain. She will learn.

The exhibition at the Craft Advisory Committee gallery in Waterloo Place, London, ends on July 30 and we found as we said on this page last week.

Webb Corbett and Royal Doulton have asked us to apologize on their behalf that we were given the wrong price for their representative goblets, which we checked twice. The lovely crystal goblets are, deservedly, about £39.70 each, not per set of six.

GENUINE FRENCH CHAMP







Be it ever so crumbling, the gradual restoring of this city is there for all to see

# The death of Venice? No, the patient is on the mend

"Now Venice is dying, and there is no hope of saving her." Thus conclude Stephen Fay and Philip Knightley, authors of the recently published book, *The Death of Venice*. It all makes extremely depressing reading. Sub-titled "The scandal behind the destruction of the world's most beautiful city", the book describes in tones of deepest gloom how industrial pollution is gnawing away not only at the city's facade but also at its very foundations, and yet nothing is being done to curb it; how the hundreds of millions of dollars that were raised in international money markets for the preservation of Venice failed to reach their destination; and how perfectly workable plans for controlling the water levels of the lagoon were ignored and finally abandoned. Anyone wishing to see Venice as we know it, they warn, had better do so now, otherwise it might be too late.

Under the circumstances, my decision to book on a Pegasus three night Summer Break had, it would seem, been made none too soon.

Would I be shocked at the state I found her in? Had she

really deteriorated that much since my last visit two years before? We turned into the Rio di S. Giustina and rumbled our way along some of the narrower canals, and there it all was: the crumbling brickwork, the peeling stucco, the boarded windows, the disused doorways, the shame and stink of decaying beauty. Too sad, we murmured to ourselves: such a scandal. But was it really, any worse than the last time I was there?

Had I perhaps been reading too many books? Fortunately, before we had time to think about it all too much, we had emerged into the familiar brilliance and splendour of the Canal di San Marco, and we were back on top excited at seeing San Giorgio again, and the Salute, and the Doge's Palace, and the boats scudding about in the hazy evening light, to worry our heads about such things.

We awoke the following morning to brilliant sunshine, and by 9.30 we were sitting outside the recently restored Loggetta at the foot of the Campanile, guide books in hands, preparing to tackle the

prodigies. Disappointingly, the Fort della Carta, the great gateway to the Doge's Palace, had disappeared behind a gigantic wooden box upon which was a notice informing us that, inside, Venice in Peril of London were busy at work putting some of the £50,000 gift from the Sainsbury Foundation to good use.

But was it really worth it? We wondered idly. The statues on the roof of San Marco's Libreria Vecchia, although undeniably grubby, looked well enough. The capitals on the columns of the Doge's Palace were certainly in need of some cleaning, but apparently not desperately so.

On the other hand, the remaining three looked as good as new and splendid as ever. The floor inside St Mark's was a trifle more uneven than I remembered it—or was it my imagination? At all events, so overwhelmed were we once more by the magnificent mosaics that seem to cover every square inch of the walls and ceiling, that if we had been walking about in our ankles in mud, I doubt we would have cared, or even noticed.

For the fact of the matter is that the Venetian visitor to Venice is so enchanted and absorbed by the city from the moment he turns down his first canal until he heads sadly for the airport, that he actually takes in very little. There are no special buildings to be visited or sights to be seen in order to appreciate what the place is all about. Just to be in Venice is to understand it. Whether seated on the terrace of the Gritti Palace, cocktail in hand, watching the sun going down behind the Salute and the gondolas moving like dark shadows along the Grand Canal, or shuffling along an obscure alleyway behind the railway station, or eating lunch in the dappled green garden of the Locanda Montin, or bustling on and off the Number 5 vaporetto, or surveying it all from the top of the Campanile di San Giorgio, you have the sense of being permanently slightly intoxicated, so much are you under the spell of the place.

Every street is loud with colour and life. Every corner reveals some fresh delight. Every building has its charm, be it ever so crumbling. Every

church is a wonder, and many are full of fine works of art, the greatest museums and galleries. Small wonder then that after a day and a half of plodding around this vast living museum one becomes so stunned by so much beauty that even the most carefully and recently restored buildings are indistinguishable from those that have not been touched at all.

A few days before we arrived, a service of thanksgiving had been held in the second oldest church in Venice, San Nicolò dei Mendicanti. At a cost of £100,000—half of which came from Venice in Peril and half from the Italian Government—the floor, ceiling, and lower walls have been rebuilt, a damp course has been inserted, the paintings, wooden decorations and statues and organ have been restored.

What could so easily have become a closed wreck is today one of the prettiest churches in all Venice.

Sunday is Torcello day when half the tourist population of Venice, it seems, rushes across the lagoon to the little green island for a deliciously lazy

lunch at the famous Locanda Cipriani, a quick dash round the grassy square and the cathedral, and home again in the cool of the later afternoon. Torcello is a perfect example of how impermanent a city can be which is built in a lagoon. For centuries it flourished, and by the sixteenth century it had 20,000 inhabitants. Today it is almost deserted, and I daresay that if it were not for the restaurant it would have disappeared totally by now.

Yet how many visitors miss the whole point of Torcello, seeing it as merely another thing to do during a Venetian holiday? I freely admit that, had I not been told that Venice in Peril's next task is the restoration of the twelfth century mosaics at the east end of the cathedral, I would have gone away thinking them to be in pretty good shape.

But then on our third and last day something happened to make us completely rethink our hitherto lachrymose point of view. We were invited by the President of Venice in Peril, Lord Norwich to witness a closing ceremony of the restoration work that is taking place at the Fort della Carta. It

took only a few minutes of clambering up and down steep wooden ladders and eyeball "confrontations" with the Doge Francesco Foscarini, winged lion of Venice, and Justice, to realise not only how much is being done to restore and preserve Venice from the combined assaults of wind, salt, pigeons and the noxious vapours from the nearby industrial complexes of Mestre and Porto Marghera, but more importantly just how serious the effects have been over the past 30 or so years.

And yet, despite the enormity of the task, the dedication of the visitors, the slowness of the authorities, the gloominess of Messrs Fay and Knightley, I came away from the place feeling a great deal more cheerful than before I arrived. I simply cannot believe that Venice will be allowed to die. Neither can I believe that the Moscovici Lord Norwich.

"In the end it comes down to a matter of opinion," he said as we stepped out into the heat and bustle of St Mark's Square. "I am an optimist. If I were not, I should not be doing what I am doing. Certainly St Mark's will soon have

to be closed—possibly for three years—to floor repaired. But I do not see that. Until recent years, Venice has been subsidised at the rate of £24 million a year. However, now industrial zone has been siphoned fresh water beneath the lagoon aqueducts instead, the been reduced to a mere 10 million. I know the Government have been building a barrage a month of the lag they'll do it. Already they have a great deal of money restoration work. Without their could never have seen the way we did. To 50 projects have been completed.

Of course, the restoration is slow. It does more than a weekend that there is still an amount to do. The Venice are, always, and always will be, a beautiful city. But then so, is Venice.

Christopher M

George Hutchinson

## The Chancellor the Tories will need when they win the coming election

With flaming Tunes behind us, the promise of July and August lying ahead and a stirring autumn in prospect, this is, I suggest, a time for renewal, resolution and hope. When economic conditions, with all the attendant social strains and domestic hardships, are as bad as they are today, it is easy to surrender to despair, to lose faith and give way to apathy. There is no need for that, understandable though the tendency may be. Only a spirit of defeat can defeat us as a nation. To begin with, I would invite you to consider our immense array of national assets, both material and moral: the best of our manufacturing industries and financial institutions; our universities and other seats of learning; and the medical schools; our continuous record of accomplishment in the field of scientific research and in the arts.

Which assets of such quality, and short of war, only the grossest mismanagement could reduce a country to ruin or the threat of ruin. Properly employed, they are a guarantee of solvency and success. But they cannot be properly employed without a programme designed to serve the national interest by protecting or restoring the financial and thereby the political integrity of the state.

Fortunately, the day of change is no longer distant—change of government, change

of policy, change of mood, change of outlook. Hence my belief that there are good grounds for optimism. The Labour administration cannot be expected to survive the present temper of the country, which is one of dissatisfaction, of hostility and frequently of contempt.

To my mind, the Lib-Lab pact, which is simply a conspiracy to stave off a general election, is unlikely to gain the contracting parties more than a few months' respite. It is not a natural alliance but a misalliance, and misalliances, as we all know, are liable to end in divorce, often accompanied by rancour and recrimination. The weight of probability is now heavily on the side of an early election, whatever the Prime Minister may pretend to the contrary.

When the test comes he will be defeated. It would be fanciful—perverse—to think otherwise when the signs and indications are all there for anyone to read.

Mrs Thatcher will then enter Downing Street. As Prime Minister her first duty will be to repair and invigorate the economy, damaged not only by the excesses of socialism but also by the last Conservative government, to which she belonged. In part, she will do so by attacking the volume of public expenditure, for this is

essential if the Budget is ever again to be balanced, although not enough in itself. There will have to be other measures as well, measures of encouragement to the private sector of industry and to the individual, and a sense of responsibility, second only to her own, will therefore be with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Who is to hold the vital office.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, by informed consent one of the wisest and most admirable people in public life, is the shadow Chancellor. He may perhaps exchange the shadow for the substance; perhaps, perhaps not. If anything, he is a "natural" Home Secretary. Someone of more "definite" convictions in the sphere of economic and financial policy, someone of "tougher" commitment, someone less "accommodating" as it were, may be preferred at the Treasury.

Sir Keith Joseph may be thought to fit these requirements. Although slightly over-zealous, he is a man of profound intellectual capacity and deep-seated beliefs. He is also a man of good will and humanity—sensitive, even touchy, yet pre-eminently a voice and representative of reason.

Not all Tories would wish to see him at the Treasury, however. Some are aghast at the vision of Sir Keith as Chancellor: too severe, they say, a

monetarist "as if this were a capital charge. What is wrong with being a monetarist if it means a determination to pay our way and balance the Budget?" Keith Joseph is also a man of striking candour. Thus he has written a foreword to an important book by Mr Robin Pringle, *The Growth Merchants*, published by the Centre for Policy Studies at £1.55. Mr Pringle is the editor of *The Economist*. In a good part, his book is written in the measure of a philosopher—an erudite and brilliant one—against the Heath government, which he accuses of imprudence and worse in its (futile) pursuit of growth.

Sir Keith was a member of that government. He is prepared to admit his errors and failures: "Growth has almost passed from public debate. It is more widely understood now that growth is not properly an objective so much as a by-product of rational policies. It is all too easy as we saw in 1972-73 when I was in part responsible to be carried away by short-term pressures that will, if general economic policies be correct, solve themselves. Should we make these sort of mistakes again, then nothing will save us from full-blown currency collapse." He has said much the same thing in the course of several public speeches.

If the Heath government had

flown the monetarist flag, we would be in healthier shape today (and that government might still be in office). As the wise and aloof old City banker, Mr Walter Salomon, was telling the Radcliffe Committee 20 years ago: "One thing is necessary above all—a new respect for money and the ethical principles associated with monetary policy. Inflation must come to be regarded as morally wrong and politically dangerous. Unsound money means deceit, misrepresentation, breach of contract, injustice and in the end impoverishment, chaos, revolution, tyranny and dictatorship. It is a primary responsibility of government to free society to maintain a trustworthy monetary unit of account and medium of exchange. If it cannot do that, it has abdicated."

He was speaking in similar terms this year at the annual general meeting of the Rea Brothers, of which he is chairman: "In a free society there should be no inflation. For too long, both sides of industry were in a mutually assured management thought a little bit of inflation would increase profits, while labour was persuaded that a little bit of inflation could maintain employment. It was as though a little bit of pregnancy need not lead on to bigger things."

We need not pay overmuch attention, I think, to the notion that Sir Keith Joseph's monetary principles would lack popular approval or support. His detractors do not seem to understand the measure of public anxiety as to the cost of living rises day by day and inflation continues to savage us. Some, I suppose, are too well-off to notice, and if only on that account their views may be disregarded.

Then it is said by his critics that he is a rigid, unfeeling, right-wing doctrinaire. He is nothing of the sort. Those of us who know him find the description grotesque. His term as Secretary of State for Social Services was marked, for example, by a radical improvement in the lot of the disabled; and I recall that he once received a standing ovation, so a minister of either ruling party ever had, at an annual general meeting of the Child Poverty Action Group, most of whose members would probably claim Labour allegiance.

In truth, Sir Keith Joseph is a man of sensitivity and compassion. At the head of a huge and as one might say, very "human" department he was greatly respected. He might not be the "right" Chancellor. He would not be the "wrong" one in terms of conviction, policy or intellectual ability.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

## After Kitty, put the blame on Sailor Lad

There was always a depressing significance for the emotional and philosophical, when the great Alderney, in that sultry, humid, voice, asked mournfully of her audience: "Where have all the flowers gone...?" More to the point today, in one of the oldest possessions of the British Crown, is where in the world has the Alderney cow gone? Pictorial and written evidence of the island comes to light occasionally, and local farming veterans will talk glowingly of her with an unashamed dab at a moistened eye, for by all accounts she was a comely little animal, darker and smaller than the Guernsey or Jersey, a prolific breeder of rich milk, and the object of admiration from rich American ranchers who, just before and after the First World War, would pay up to £110 for a first-class specimen without raising an eyebrow.

The last tangible evidence of the Alderney is a photograph in the possession of a retired island farmer, Mr Edward Burden, whose Kitty III of the Old Mill swept the board at the Royal Alderney Agricultural Society's show in 1926 to win the King's Cup and Champion's Cup. But from about that time all knowledge of the breed becomes shrouded in uncertainty and speculation.

Her credentials were undoubtedly impeccable, for in 1801 George Cullen set the seal upon her confined and coaxed upbringing by recording in his publication *Observations on Livestock* that: "The Alderney breed is only to be met with about the seats of our nobility and gentry, upon account of their giving exceedingly rich milk to support the luxury of the tea-table."

For some years after the First World War the shipment of Alderney cattle to America continued; but with an extraordinary suddenness the interest of the regular buyers from the New World waned, fell to a trickle and eventually ceased altogether. But Alderney farmers who were boys at the time are in no doubt as to the cause of such widespread disenchantment.

"She was a beautiful cow and the Americans liked her," says one. "But there was a particular buyer who reckoned we could improve the breed by crossing our Alderney with a Guernsey bull. Two bulls, Sailor Lad and Prickly Noble, were brought in from Guernsey, and this, believe me, was the beginning and end of our cow."

Little was heard again of the Alderney until September 1944, when a correspondent of the *Farmer and Stock-Breeder* reported that although he could find no pure Alderney bulls in Britain, he had found a scattering of females among some pedigree Guernsey herds.

"The largest gathering of undiluted Alderney cattle which I have been able to trace," he wrote, "is incorporated in the Pyrford herd of Lord Iveagh... Twelve females were headed by a remarkable matron imported from the island as a calf, Beauty of Val Palsau."

And so the end of the trail would appear to have been reached but for a dramatic find on a deserted beach in Alderney a few years ago which gave fresh impetus to the searchers' flagging spirits. Washed up by the tide lay an empty carton on which were the words "Alderney Cream—Chicago."

A rapid exchange of correspondence ensued with the

United States Department of Agriculture, but far from arising any new substantance, the search came abruptly halt when their company now a herd of neys could be found cago or, for that matter, of the six New England. To make for even confusion, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Food Agriculture gave the name William the Conqueror solicited and not also accurate interpretation of own history, by re: "When Chamel Island were first explored the collected name called Ald because vessels plying the Channel Islands and Britain cleared from the of Alderney... There never been a distinct known as the Alderney." The islands, of course, have Brigadier Cosby, for instance, was president of the Royal Society Agricultural Society many years and whose years, spanning more than even that of the comms has lived in Alderney beyond and can be traced back to the 1890 certainly.

"The exceptional quality Alderney milk and the yields of the Alderney were established over years," he recalls. "The a striking difference appearance and comfort between the Alderney and Guernsey." And if it is for the fact that the old herd book was des with all other island during the last war by it man forces of occupied would have wished the of providing such addits disputable evidence.

Dr. George Cooper, Albans, who has carried his own investigations in wanderings of the Al cow and reported not despondently that the may have been extinct, not nevertheless vent far as to preclude the lity that "there may isolated pocket of the ins breed somewhere 'world', although, he ad might be but a pious in his.

While the searchers and prepare to broader inquiries (there is eve that some of the matrons may have wande far afield as Austral New Zealand), many memories of can be reading will have th recall that the gentle, all-year-round Alderney pass the pen of A. A. undertaker or unsung. In his collection of published in 1924 with the title *Wine We Were Young*, Milne recognises breed when recounting memorable breakfast-conversation between a kid his queen over the far there was no butter f toast. For the uninitiated The King asked The Queen, and The Queen asked The Daismid. "Could we have some bread? The Royal slice of bread The Queen asked The Daismid, The Daismid said, 'Certainly, I'll go and tell the cow.' Now Before she goes to bed, The Daismid said, 'She's curried. And went and told The Alderney: "Don't forget the butter! The Royal slice of bread." The Alderney said sleepily: "You'd better tell His Majesty. That many people nowadays like marmalade instead."

Frank Emery

## The case for the lost Psyche

If, as I have claimed, Lot 2422 in the Menorah sale is Fragonard's lost painting of Psyche showing her sisters the presents given to her by Cupid, it is not only a milestone in Fragonard's career but a document of exceptional importance for the understanding of art patronage during the reign of Louis XV.

For Psyche was the show-piece which Fragonard painted in the newly-founded Ecole des Elèves Protégés to be shown by M de Vandeure, the artistic director of France to Louis XV at Versailles. In other words, his future career depended upon it.

Now Mr D. M. White, of the Department of Italian Language and Literature at the University, has written to *The Times* proposing that the subject of Lot 2422 is not Psyche at all but Diana and Callisto, or more specifically, Diana railing at Callisto for breaking her vow of chastity.

Like Professor White, I have seen many representations of Diana and Callisto, but none—not even the examples which he cites in support of his case—bears more than a cursory iconographic resemblance to Lot 2422.

Diana—the original Outdoor Girl—is always shown out of doors; Lot 2422 is set in a palace. Diana wears a diadem in the shape of a crescent moon; no such diadem, or other lunar emblem, figures in Lot 2422. Callisto is always shown conspicuously pregnant; the two standing women in Lot 2422 might still be virgins. Diana rounds on Callisto with gestures of imperious fury; the central figure in Lot 2422 reclines languidly, her face the epitome of sweetness. Diana and her nymphs were, outraged at Callisto's belly; the standing figures in Lot 2422 stare, astonished, at some rich stuffs which the servant girls are lifting.

Professor White writes that "the quiver... in the foreground does not belong to Cupid", but this claim would only make sense if the palace were Diana's and not Psyche's; and, as I have said, Diana lives not in a palace but out of doors.

Finally, Professor White identifies the hideous hag hovering above the two standing women as Discordia. Apart from the fact that Discordia is

never included in Diana and Callisto pictures, the figure is not Discordia but Invidia, as described in Ripa's iconography—the principal iconographic source-book for the seventeenth and eighteenth century painters.

Psyche showing her sisters the presents given to her by Cupid is, admittedly, a rare subject in painting, and therefore hard to recognize. In fact, I believe it was first created by Boucher (Fragonard's master until shortly before he painted his own version of it), in response to a letter from Bacheumont urging him that "there is enough in (Psyche's) story to make not only several paintings but a whole gallery... You would paint it, if I were Louis XV".

Fragonard's early work is closely connected with ballet and opera. Coréus at Calirhoe, his musical du reception, painted in 1756 for the Académie, depicts an episode in Desroches' opera of that name. Curiously enough, Fragonard can never have seen it, but in all probability he attended a performance of Bile's ballet, *L'Armée de Cupidon*, at Psyche, given in Paris in 1751.

Is it possible that Professor White's Italian studies have left him no time for reading Latin or French? If he had, he would know that Invidia was practically lady-in-waiting to Psyche's sisters:

Ce méchant couple amenoit avec lui Invidia, la curieuse et misérable envie...

and if he had read Apuleius, that, on leaving Psyche's palace, one of the sisters had asked the other whether she had ever seen (inter alia) "such cupboardful of embroidered dresses".

He might have been helped, too, by some acquaintance with French culture in the century which preceded the emergence of Fragonard's genius. Again and again we find Psyche's story retold by French poets, painters and musicians: by Benserade, Molière, Corneille, Quinault, Lully, La Fontaine, Natoire and Boucher—to name only the most famous.

But the story of Diana and Callisto, a story of female chastity punished, held no magic for their hedonistic age.

As to my attribution of Lot 2422 to Fragonard, I have found it accepted by every scholar whose opinion I respect. I have also, from time to time, found Invidia hovering far above my head.

David Carrivitt

## A leader with his feet on the ground in Africa's most expensive capital



President Bongo: a taste for French suits and platform shoes.

African heads of state who gather in Libreville today for the fourteenth summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity will find themselves in what must be one of the biggest and most costly building sites in Africa, if not the world.

Libreville, capital of the off-kill West African state of Gabon, is a boom town in every sense of the word. At the international conference centre where the summit takes place, Yugoslav contractors have been working 24 hours a day to get the complex ready for the conference. Plasterers, painters and glaziers were hard at work until the last minute in a number of international-class, five-front hotels erected specially for the summit. Each day several hundred more yards of dual carriageway were laid between the town centre and the conference hall.

According to some estimates, Gabon is spending about £330m on projects associated with the OAU summit. A further £165m (perhaps more) has been invested in a new palace for Gabon's leader, President El Saffi Omar Bongo. The palace is the last word in African luxury, with acres of marble, gold-plated trimmings and automatic doors which will open at the mere vibration of one of President Bongo's Cuban-heeled shoes.

The signs of conspicuous consumption are everywhere to behold. President Bongo has just equipped himself with two Cadillac security vehicles (as used by United States Presidents) at £70,000 each, as well as six armoured-plated secret service Cadillacs, 15 Mercedes cars and an unspecified number of Rolls-Royces.

Planeflods of luxury (and not-so-luxury) goods are flown in from France every day, and sold at astronomical prices. Libreville is reputed to be the most expensive capital in the world after Caracas, a claim which few people here would dispute. A small can of beer costs the best part of £2 and the standard charge for a cold buffet lunch at the conference centre is almost £9. As one Rhodesian nationalist, who attended last year's Geneva talks commented: "Geneva was a pauper's paradise compared with this place."

The cause of Gabon's lavish

spending and the extortionate prices is, of course, oil. Although a small producer compared with Nigeria, Gabon's population of less than one million has the highest per capita income in sub-Saharan Africa (about £1,300). Last year the country's revenues totalled about £660m, of which the lion's share came from oil, although the country also produced significant amounts of manganese and titanium.

Gabon's mineral-based wealth has helped to make it one of the most politically stable and "moderate" countries in Africa. Apart from an attempted coup in 1964 (quickly dealt with by French military intervention), Gabon has not suffered the sort of political upheavals which other former-African colonies have undergone since gaining independence.

President Bongo, who came to power 10 years ago following the death of the country's first president, Leon Mba, rules Gabon with a mixture of authoritarianism, largesse and a dash of nepotism. Initially he imprisoned a number of his poli-

tical opponents, but they have since been released and given well-paid government posts or hold jobs with the country's single political party. He has surrounded himself with young, hand-picked ministers and advisers while at the same time ensuring the loyalty of his armed forces by placing relatives in key positions.

Despite his diminutive stature and his taste for flashy French suits and platform shoes, President Bongo has proved himself a shrewd and effective leader. Immensely hard-working, he has developed a pragmatic, undogmatic approach which mixes western-style capitalism with African socialism. His avoidance of any strong ideological commitment has meant that Gabon now enjoys diplomatic relations with Russia and China while at the same time maintaining commercial relations with Rhodesia and South Africa. "President Bongo's" thoughts have recently been published in a "Little Green Book". In it he explains that his philosophy of "democratic and concerted

progression" (and its economic vehicle "directed and planned liberalism") is designed to provide the maximum economic and social benefit for the Gabonese people. "With Bongo today and tomorrow," says the introduction of the book, which goes on to emphasize that he is a "realist" with his feet firmly on the ground.

President Bongo is expected to take his realistic, pragmatic approach to the OAU when he becomes the organization's next chairman. He intends to be active in that role, and it is likely that he may tilt the organization away from the militancy of recent years and introduce a more sober, conservative note to African diplomacy.

Under President Bongo, Gabon has firmly aligned itself with the so-called "moderate" block within the OAU. It keeps in close contact with countries like the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Morocco and recently with the new regime in neighbouring Congo. President Bongo has been outspoken in his criticism of Soviet involvement in Africa, which was perhaps why he was made particularly welcome in Washington earlier this year when he became the first African leader to be received by President Carter.

President Bongo also retains good relations with France, although he is anxious to reduce Gabon's dependence on its former colonial master and has been seeking new friends elsewhere. There are about 30,000 French people living in Gabon, and total French investment in the country is more than £700m. There are French advisers strategically placed in most ministries; seconded French officers hold key posts in the armed forces (which are equipped with French-built Mirage and Magister jet fighters); and 600 French paratroopers—part of France's force d'intervention—have a permanent base just outside Libreville.

France, which is itself pursuing a new activist policy in Africa, has welcomed Gabon's increasing importance in African affairs. It may well be that the year of President Bongo's OAU chairmanship will coincide with a parallel increase in French influence on the African continent.

Nicholas Ashford

A rapid exchange of correspondence ensued with the

© Times Newspapers Ltd





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TAKE EUROPE SERIOUSLY

There is nothing wrong in principle with publicly debating whether Britain has gained or lost by joining the European Community. There were debates before and during the negotiations which led up to membership, and before the referendum which confirmed it. The issue is one of the most important the country has ever faced and it cannot now be excluded from debate for the sake of political convenience. The talk of leaving the Community is not wholly taboo. If overwhelming evidence were ever to accumulate showing that it was Britain's interest to leave it would be perfectly right to debate doing so. Continuous objective assessment of the costs and benefits of membership is therefore unavoidable and proper.

This is not to say that it may not be done. As Mr Roy Jenkins said in Glasgow yesterday, have those who are seeking to reopen the debate on British membership considered "how damaging their attitude is to the interests of the British of which they are presumptuously claiming to be the guardians"? Britain's credit in Europe is not high. We are regarded as inefficient, insular, and unsteady in our commitment to Europe. We cannot afford, in Mr Jenkins's words, "to float around like a feather blown by every wind of political opportunism". Britain has joined the Community and it is under some obligation to show itself a reliable and committed member. Anyone who participates in a debate on whether Britain's national interest is served by membership of the Community must also consider whether the national interest is also served by

this type of debate at this particular time. The debate does not take place in a vacuum. It is a political act in itself and it has political consequences.

The real trouble is that the debate in its present form is badly contaminated by ulterior motives. For many it is not a search for truth by men with open minds but an attempt to gain political advantage, to foment and then make capital out of a public mood, to justify past attitudes and confirm long-held beliefs. It is, among other things, a symptom of the divisions and instabilities within the Labour Party. It therefore damages the party and the Government and leads towards the sort of international damage outlined by Mr Jenkins.

The left-wing position is also irresponsible in so far as it raises questions of cost which cannot yet be answered with any certainty, and proposes action which is totally out of the question. It therefore fosters unreal discussion at home and unreal fears abroad. Britain's membership of the Community is not, and cannot be, seriously in doubt now or in the foreseeable future. Whatever the fluctuations of public opinion there is not the slightest sign of a political consensus for discussing withdrawal. Very few even of those who believe the initial costs have outweighed the benefits would now argue that benefits of withdrawal would outweigh the costs. The consequences would be of a magnitude which the proponents of withdrawal have not even begun to measure. Many of them talk as if the only thing at issue were the price of butter.

The correspondence which has been running in this newspaper has shown how easy it is to

juggle figures and how difficult it is to distinguish what has happened since joining the Community from what has happened because of joining it, and even more to work out what would have happened if Britain had not joined. Prices would have risen anyway. Britain's competitive position would have worsened anyway. Public opinion would have soured anyway. The protectionist alternative was rejected primarily because it was seen to be against the long-term national interest, not because it was forbidden by the Community. If British industry has not yet risen to the challenge this is not because of membership, and when Professor Kaldor speaks of the less successful members of the Community as the "victim nations" he reflects an unfortunate aspect of the national psychology.

Of course there have been costs, and it would be foolish to deny them, but they have not yet been shown to outweigh the potential benefits of being part of a community which, in spite of all its disappointments, imperfections, and urgent need of reform, nevertheless represents the best long-term hope for European civilization. The fact that new countries still wish to join is technically awkward but politically significant and encouraging. The deepest purpose of the Community was always political and it still is. This is not a reason for suffering its imperfections in silence, paying more than necessary for food, or failing to defend the national interest wherever necessary, but it is a reason for being serious and consistent about Britain's solemn commitment to membership. To debate an issue is one thing, to exploit it another.

## A definition of picketing

From Lord Roberts of Woldingham  
Sir, Since the latter half of the 1960s, when I was a member of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions, I have consistently advocated both in public and in private a more precise definition of "picketing".

Anyone involved in industry and the trade union movement could see well in advance, without some more precise definition, so-called peaceful picketing becoming mob rule and intimidation. The only result so far has been that the right to picket at a person's home has been withdrawn.

Only a more precise definition can prevent the ugly scenes and violence that now take place, and at the same time provide an opportunity for the people in dispute to enjoy their rights within the law to peacefully persuade others to join those in dispute.

A simple amendment to the clause in the 1974 Act defining picketing, so as to provide that picketing may only be performed by persons at their place of employment, or their former place of employment, to enable dismissed strikers to also picket, would have very obvious advantages. It would enable peaceful picketing to actually take place, it would assist the police in performing their function, and prevent the "rent-a-picketer" and others from turning peaceful picketing into mass intimidation.

It would seem to me that this would allow the trade union movement, the Secretary of State for Employment and the police to perform their respective function in a much cooler atmosphere than is presently the case, with possibilities of agreed settlements in a much speedier time.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERTS,  
House of Lords,  
July 1.

## The guardsman case

From Colonel R. S. Langton  
Sir, Many years ago as a young Ensign, I was required to appear at the Central Criminal Court to provide "character evidence" and "record of conduct" in the case of a soldier in my platoon. He had been convicted of the serious crime for which he was being charged. He was so convicted and defence counsel having delivered his "plea of mitigation" I was called into the witness box to testify as was required by King's Regulations. This did not make it clear that the man was not required back in the regiment nor the Army and producing "record of conduct". He was duly sentenced and with great relief I started to leave the Court. When he was summoned before the court he asked me to return to base service (as it was 1940 and I was in uniform, it might have been obvious); did I not therefore, have more valuable things to do for the country than to travel miles to give evidence that was quite obvious and could have been ascertained by the court without a change in our overt religious attitude. It is a pity that the Church has disavowed itself from giving any lead.

Yours sincerely,  
RICHARD ACLAID,  
Seymour,  
Broadway,  
Exeter.  
June 23.

From Mr Michael Barratt Brown and Mr Bernard Levin  
Sir, Your leader (June 22) argues that society as a whole and those in organized employment in particular will have to adjust to a "decade of depression". It does so on the basis that the world as a whole is settling down to a period

of slower growth, that recession in the United Kingdom will reduce our inflation to the same rate as in other industrial countries, and that the Government should pursue fiscal and monetary policies which allow such a process to take place. Your analysis rests on two assumptions which we cannot accept:

(i) that nothing can be done to end the world recession;  
(ii) that inflation can and should be cured by unemployment.

Conscious of the terrible results of the last decade of depression (the 1930s), we reject unemployment as a method of curing inflation, while believing that Western governments can and should take action to end the world recession. The British Government should now adopt fiscal and monetary policies which, in conjunction with industrial measures, are sufficient to start a new period of expansion in the United Kingdom, with a view to raising production, restoring full employment and reversing the recent cut in living standards. These policies will also provide the best opportunity for a reduction in inflation.

We therefore urge British society as a whole, and readers of *The Times* in particular, to prepare for a "decade of expansion". We ourselves have recently supported an appeal for full employment and a study conference for those who fear as strongly as we do, to examine this crucial question in depth.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BARRATT BROWN,  
KEN COATES, JOHN HUGHES,  
KEVIN FLEET, ALAN SAPPEN,  
GEOFFREY WILKINSON,  
GERRY GULLMAN, AUDREY WISE,  
STUART HOLLAND, BOB WRIGHT,  
Full Employment Campaign,  
c/o Institute for Workers' Control,  
Bertrand Russell House,  
Gower Street,  
Nottingham,  
June 28.

From Mr Michael Barratt Brown and Mr Bernard Levin  
Sir, Your leader (June 22) argues that society as a whole and those in organized employment in particular will have to adjust to a "decade of depression". It does so on the basis that the world as a whole is settling down to a period

of slower growth, that recession in the United Kingdom will reduce our inflation to the same rate as in other industrial countries, and that the Government should pursue fiscal and monetary policies which allow such a process to take place. Your analysis rests on two assumptions which we cannot accept:

(i) that nothing can be done to end the world recession;  
(ii) that inflation can and should be cured by unemployment.

Conscious of the terrible results of the last decade of depression (the 1930s), we reject unemployment as a method of curing inflation, while believing that Western governments can and should take action to end the world recession. The British Government should now adopt fiscal and monetary policies which, in conjunction with industrial measures, are sufficient to start a new period of expansion in the United Kingdom, with a view to raising production, restoring full employment and reversing the recent cut in living standards. These policies will also provide the best opportunity for a reduction in inflation.

We therefore urge British society as a whole, and readers of *The Times* in particular, to prepare for a "decade of expansion". We ourselves have recently supported an appeal for full employment and a study conference for those who fear as strongly as we do, to examine this crucial question in depth.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BARRATT BROWN,  
KEN COATES, JOHN HUGHES,  
KEVIN FLEET, ALAN SAPPEN,  
GEOFFREY WILKINSON,  
GERRY GULLMAN, AUDREY WISE,  
STUART HOLLAND, BOB WRIGHT,  
Full Employment Campaign,  
c/o Institute for Workers' Control,  
Bertrand Russell House,  
Gower Street,  
Nottingham,  
June 28.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Voting in the European elections

From Mr Schelto Patijn

Sir, The European Assembly Elections Bill published by the British Government on June 24 includes a curious proposal for the layout of the ballot paper for the regional list system: political parties are placed vertically and in alphabetical order; candidates horizontally and in alphabetical order.

In the Netherlands, where we put the candidates in a vertical list under the name of the party, we find that the first name on the list usually gets about 98 per cent. of all the votes cast on that list. The nearer you are to the top of the ballot paper, the more likely you are to be elected.

Especially in view of the novelty and complexity of this form of ballot for the British elector faced with, in some proposed regions, 50 or more candidates, I expect that many voters would plump for an early, if not the first name on the paper.

So the proposed ballot paper layout would favour first, a candidate with a party label with an "A" in its name (for example, the Anti-Agricultural Policy Party) which would then get the top place on the list of political parties; and secondly, a candidate with a name like Aaron Aardvark who would take the top left-hand position on the first line of the ballot paper.

It seems to me that Britain would do better to adopt the Dutch system, which takes the following form:

1) the party names are placed

Labour Party Conservative Party Liberal Party Independent

1. Robinson 1. Swift 1. Clark 1. Lawton  
2. Black 2. Jones 2. Williams  
3. Jackson 3. Phillips 3. Benson-Harrison  
4. Simpson 4. Knott 4. Masters  
5. Black 5. Parker-Parsons 5. Green

2) the names of the candidates

are placed horizontally across the top of the ballot paper, with from left to right the party with the biggest number of seats in parliament, followed by the second biggest party, and so on;

2) the names of the candidates of each party are placed vertically, in an order determined by the party itself.

To take the example of the Bill (p. 58-59), the ballot paper would, according to the Dutch system, look more like the table below.

As a result:

(1) parties are not disadvantaged for having a name which does not begin with an "A" or "B";

(2) the parties themselves can choose whom they wish to occupy the advantageous early positions on their list (although the voter, of course, retains the final choice);

(3) the fact that every voter will read a ballot paper from left to right to find the party of his choice, and from top to bottom to find the candidate of his choice, will make for easier handling of a ballot paper which in some regions would be very large and complex.

Yours faithfully,  
SCHELTO PATIJN,  
Member of the Second Chamber of the States General,  
Member of the European Parliament and its rapporteur on direct elections,  
Second Chamber of the States General,  
The Hague,  
June 26.

From Mr Michael Barratt Brown and Mr Bernard Levin

Sir, Your leader (June 22) argues that society as a whole and those in organized employment in particular will have to adjust to a "decade of depression". It does so on the basis that the world as a whole is settling down to a period

of slower growth, that recession in the United Kingdom will reduce our inflation to the same rate as in other industrial countries, and that the Government should pursue fiscal and monetary policies which allow such a process to take place. Your analysis rests on two assumptions which we cannot accept:

(i) that nothing can be done to end the world recession;  
(ii) that inflation can and should be cured by unemployment.

Conscious of the terrible results of the last decade of depression (the 1930s), we reject unemployment as a method of curing inflation, while believing that Western governments can and should take action to end the world recession. The British Government should now adopt fiscal and monetary policies which, in conjunction with industrial measures, are sufficient to start a new period of expansion in the United Kingdom, with a view to raising production, restoring full employment and reversing the recent cut in living standards. These policies will also provide the best opportunity for a reduction in inflation.

We therefore urge British society as a whole, and readers of *The Times* in particular, to prepare for a "decade of expansion". We ourselves have recently supported an appeal for full employment and a study conference for those who fear as strongly as we do, to examine this crucial question in depth.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BARRATT BROWN,  
KEN COATES, JOHN HUGHES,  
KEVIN FLEET, ALAN SAPPEN,  
GEOFFREY WILKINSON,  
GERRY GULLMAN, AUDREY WISE,  
STUART HOLLAND, BOB WRIGHT,  
Full Employment Campaign,  
c/o Institute for Workers' Control,  
Bertrand Russell House,  
Gower Street,  
Nottingham,  
June 28.

From Mr Michael Barratt Brown and Mr Bernard Levin

Sir, Your leader (June 22) argues that society as a whole and those in organized employment in particular will have to adjust to a "decade of depression". It does so on the basis that the world as a whole is settling down to a period

of slower growth, that recession in the United Kingdom will reduce our inflation to the same rate as in other industrial countries, and that the Government should pursue fiscal and monetary policies which allow such a process to take place. Your analysis rests on two assumptions which we cannot accept:

(i) that nothing can be done to end the world recession;  
(ii) that inflation can and should be cured by unemployment.

Conscious of the terrible results of the last decade of depression (the 1930s), we reject unemployment as a method of curing inflation, while believing that Western governments can and should take action to end the world recession. The British Government should now adopt fiscal and monetary policies which, in conjunction with industrial measures, are sufficient to start a new period of expansion in the United Kingdom, with a view to raising production, restoring full employment and reversing the recent cut in living standards. These policies will also provide the best opportunity for a reduction in inflation.

We therefore urge British society as a whole, and readers of *The Times* in particular, to prepare for a "decade of expansion". We ourselves have recently supported an appeal for full employment and a study conference for those who fear as strongly as we do, to examine this crucial question in depth.

## Film portrayal of Arnhem

From Colonel Graeme Warrack

Sir, I saw the Scottish premiere of the film *A Bridge Too Far* in Aberdeen on Monday evening (June 27). I write to express my dismay at the implication at the end of the film that the officers and other ranks of the RAMC were a spent force.

One scene shows large numbers of untrained wounded sitting in a field singing "Abide with me". The other scene shows Lord Olivier as a Dutch doctor, playing the part of a civilian envoy to the German HQ on behalf of the wounded of British 1st Airborne Division.

Both scenes are completely false.

Over 50 doctors and 500 other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps landed with the Division. Regimental Aid Posts were scattered through the Oosterbeek area—Dressing Stations formed a Medical Area to the south of Divisional HQ. They functioned well through these terrible days, saving many lives and limbs.

The second scene is a complete travesty bearing no relation to real life nor to Corneilius Ryan's description in his book. I did, in fact, try to get a Dutch doctor to accompany me to General Bitttrick's HQ but Captain Egon Skalka, the German MO on the spot, said "No, this is a military mission", and he was right.

This very impressive, extremely expensive and brightly starred film is now launched. Very original participants have to realize that it is a commercial proposition and NOT a documentary although many of the public will view it in this way.

Where do truth and poetic licence part? Was this a case of "A Star Too Many"?

The officers and men of the RAMC were there right through to the bitter end. They worked like Trojans day and night doing their job under the most harrowing and hazardous conditions.

The film does not say it—but I do.

The Royal Army Medical Corps did well at Arnhem.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAEME WARRACK,  
Colonel, Assistant Director of Medical Services 1st Airborne Division, September 1944,  
The Legation,  
Humble,  
East Lothian.

## Striking teachers

From Professor John Wain

Sir, Regarding the action of the NUT, which has closed schools in Oxfordshire: this morning I heard on national radio a statement by Brigadier R. S. Streetfield, Chairman of the Oxfordshire Education Committee, in which he said that the teachers concerned ought to think more of the effect on the children and less of their own jobs.

I wonder how much personal contact Brigadier Streetfield has with the teachers whom he is, in my opinion, slandering by talking in this vein. Here is one parent's reaction to the situation.

One of my sons is a pupil at Summerdown Middle School. On June 18, when the strike was already imminent, I went to the school. Many teachers were there from morning to night, constructing and running side-shows, working games and competitions, working films, and of course unpaid, to raise funds for the school.

If the cuts as proposed by the county council are put into effect, there will be at this school:

No music teacher;  
No specialist teacher of English;  
No French teacher until the second year;

25 per cent less remedial teaching of reading, always an essential back up to the ordinary work of a school;

Larger classes;  
Less cleaning and maintenance, so that the school and grounds will inevitably become grubby and depressing. It is this situation that has driven the teachers to strike action, and not, I am convinced, any selfish concern with their own prospects of employment.

Yours, etc.  
JOHN WAIN,  
Professor of Poetry,  
Oxford University,  
17 Wolvercote Green,  
Oxford.

From Mr Michael Barratt Brown and Mr Bernard Levin

Sir, Your leader (June 22) argues that society as a whole and those in organized employment in particular will have to adjust to a "decade of depression". It does so on the basis that the world as a whole is settling down to a period

of slower growth, that recession in the United Kingdom will reduce our inflation to the same rate as in other industrial countries, and that the Government should pursue fiscal and monetary policies which allow such a process to take place. Your analysis rests on two assumptions which we cannot accept:

(i) that nothing can be done to end the world recession;  
(ii) that inflation can and should be cured by unemployment.

Conscious of the terrible results of the last decade of depression (the 1930s), we reject unemployment as a method of curing inflation, while believing that Western governments can and should take action to end the world recession. The British Government should now adopt fiscal and monetary policies which, in conjunction with industrial measures, are sufficient to start a new period of expansion in the United Kingdom, with a view to raising production, restoring full employment and reversing the recent cut in living standards. These policies will also provide the best opportunity for a reduction in inflation.

We therefore urge British society as a whole, and readers of *The Times* in particular, to prepare for a "decade of expansion". We ourselves have recently supported an appeal for full employment and a study conference for those who fear as strongly as we do, to examine this crucial question in depth.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BARRATT BROWN,  
KEN COATES, JOHN HUGHES,  
KEVIN FLEET, ALAN SAPPEN,  
GEOFFREY WILKINSON,  
GERRY GULLMAN, AUDREY WISE,  
STUART HOLLAND, BOB WRIGHT,  
Full Employment Campaign,  
c/o Institute for Workers' Control,  
Bertrand Russell House,  
Gower Street,  
Nottingham,  
June 28.

From Mr Michael Barratt Brown and Mr Bernard Levin

Sir, Your leader (June 22) argues that society as a whole and those in organized employment in particular will have to adjust to a "decade of depression". It does so on the basis that the world as a whole is settling down to a period

of slower growth, that recession in the United Kingdom will reduce our inflation to the same rate as in other industrial countries, and that the Government should pursue fiscal and monetary policies which allow such a process to take place. Your analysis rests on two assumptions which we cannot accept:

(i) that nothing can be done to end the world recession;  
(ii) that inflation can and should be cured by unemployment.

## THE BEST HOPE FOR TURKEY

The vote to be held in the Turkish parliament tomorrow is of crucial importance for the political stability of the country, and may therefore have important implications for peace in the Eastern Mediterranean and for the future stability of Nato's troublesome south-eastern flank.

The deputies elected on June 5 have to decide whether or not to give their confidence to the government formed by Mr Bülent Ecevit and his Republican People's Party, which in the election strengthened its position as the largest single party but fell just short of an overall majority.

With forty-one per cent of the popular vote and 213 deputies (against thirty-six per cent and 168 for the Sirir Party led by the outgoing prime minister, Mr Demirel), the RPP is clearly the moral victor of the election and the party best placed to provide Turkey with the clear political direction it has sorely lacked in the last few years.

Mr Demirel, a bad loser, refuses to accept this. He claims the election as a victory for the right-wing coalition government which he himself headed, since 1975. Arithmetically he is right; the three parties opposed to Mr Ecevit, the Justice Party, the National Salvation Party, and the Nationalist Action Party—between them have 229 deputies which is three more than an absolute majority. But politically he is wrong. The alliance between his own conservative, pro-Western supporters and the Islamic nationalists of the NSP was torn by constant factional struggles throughout his years in office, and had by this spring broken down, which was why Mr Demirel agreed to hold the election early.

A renewal of the alliance is now possible, but is not likely to provide any better government in the future than it did in the past. Moreover, it would now depend for its parliamentary majority on the alliance with the NAP led by Colonel Türkeş—a party which most qualify as fascist by any known definition.

But neither would Sir James Goldsmith and Mr Rowland be able to obtain control of Beaverbrook. The case for preferring the Trafalgar House option to them depends on three other factors. It is partly that Trafalgar House carries a greater measure of public confidence for the ownership of an important group of newspapers. Another factor, which is not of public concern but which is perfectly reasonable for the trustees to take into account provided that other considerations are satisfied, is that the Trafalgar House deal offers cash to the Aitken family as shareholders which might not have been available under the terms of the Goldsmith offer.

The third factor, and by no means the least important, is that of editorial independence. This involves a fine judgement, but it seems probable that the Trafalgar House approach would permit a greater measure of editorial freedom than would Sir James Goldsmith. Mr Victor Matthews, the prospective new chairman and chief executive of Beaverbrook Newspapers, is reported to have said: "by and large, the editors will have complete freedom as long as they agree with the policy I have laid down". If that means that

the board will determine the broad strategy, appoint editors to pursue that strategy, and then leave them free of interference to run their newspapers, then there can be no reasonable objection. But there is a sufficient degree of doubt both about that and other statements made by Mr Matthews to justify Mr Hattersley seeking an undertaking on editorial independence before deciding to make no reference to the Monopolies Commission.

It is true that one could hardly maintain that freedom from proprietorial interference was part of the Beaverbrook tradition. These newspapers, which have played a lively and distinctive role in the history of the British press over the past half century, were developed to a large extent as expressions of Lord Beaverbrook's attitudes and interests. They were vehicles for his campaigning instincts. The revival of the group's fortunes is not to be obtained now, however, by a return to idiosyncratic proprietorial leadership, but rather by sound commercial management and a proper division of functions. Provided that Trafalgar House will give the necessary assurances the deal should be allowed to go ahead as the best option in the interests of Beaverbrook Newspapers.

known chemists of the period and it is also widely believed that he sought financial support from the Medical Research Council but was refused. He also administered his crude solution typically to a number of patients. Throughout he preserved his unique mould and distributed it freely. When Chain achieved his breakthrough in 1940, Fleming was instrumental in gaining government support for its large scale production.

It is difficult to know what more Fleming could have done. He had already made two discoveries, those of lysozyme and penicillin, which must make him one of the greatest figures in medicine in the twentieth century. He was a bacteriologist and yet those who expect more of him would require that he should also have been a major innovator of new chemical techniques.

Yours faithfully,  
H. G. BRITTON,  
The New House,  
138 Arkwright Road,  
Hamstead, NW3.

From Dr H. G. Britton  
Sir, Mr Richard Gordon (June 18) now prefers the lesser evil that against Sir Alexander Fleming, that he was dilatory in developing his discovery of penicillin. There is no evidence for this view and it underestimates the magnitude of Professor Chain's achievement.

By the early 1930s, penicillin had been shown to be an acid of low molecular weight, and the principles of its chemical separation were established. However, it was apparent that it was a substance of the most extraordinary instability. Fleming consulted a number of well

known chemists of the period and it is also widely believed that he sought financial support from the Medical Research Council but was refused. He also administered his crude solution typically to a number of patients. Throughout he preserved his unique mould and distributed it freely. When Chain achieved his breakthrough in 1940, Fleming was instrumental in gaining government support for its large scale production.

It is difficult to know what more Fleming could have done. He had already made two discoveries, those of lysozyme and penicillin, which must make him one of the greatest figures in medicine in the twentieth century. He was a bacteriologist and yet those who expect more of him would require that he should also have been a major innovator of new chemical techniques.

Yours faithfully,  
H. G. BRITTON,  
The New House,  
138 Arkwright Road,  
Hamstead, NW3.

From Dr H. G. Britton  
Sir, Mr Richard Gordon (June 18) now prefers the lesser evil that against Sir Alexander Fleming, that he was dilatory in developing his discovery of penicillin. There is no evidence for this view and it underestimates the magnitude of Professor Chain's achievement.

By the early 1930s, penicillin had been shown to be an acid of low molecular weight, and the principles of its chemical separation were established. However, it was apparent that it was a substance of the most extraordinary instability. Fleming consulted a number of well

known chemists of the period and it is also widely believed that he sought financial support from the Medical Research Council but was refused. He also administered his crude solution typically to a number of patients. Throughout he preserved his unique mould and distributed it freely. When Chain achieved his breakthrough in 1940, Fleming was instrumental in gaining government support for its large scale production.

It is difficult to know what more Fleming could have done. He had already made two discoveries, those of lysozyme and penicillin, which must make him one of the greatest figures in medicine in the twentieth century. He was a bacteriologist and yet those who expect more of him would require that he should also have been a major innovator of new chemical techniques.

Yours faithfully,  
H. G. BRITTON,  
The New House,  
138 Arkwright Road,  
Hamstead, NW3.

From Dr H. G. Britton  
Sir, Mr Richard Gordon (June 18) now prefers the lesser evil that against Sir Alexander Fleming, that he was dilatory in developing his discovery of penicillin. There is no evidence for this view and it underestimates the magnitude of Professor Chain's achievement.

By the early 1930s, penicillin had been shown to be an acid of low molecular weight, and the principles of its chemical separation were established. However, it was apparent that it was a substance of the most extraordinary instability. Fleming consulted a number of well

known chemists of the period and it is also widely believed that he sought financial support from the Medical Research Council but was refused. He also administered his crude solution typically to a number of patients. Throughout he preserved his unique mould and distributed it freely. When Chain achieved his breakthrough in 1940, Fleming was instrumental in gaining government support for its large scale production.

It is difficult to know what more Fleming could have done. He had already made two discoveries, those of lysozyme and penicillin, which must make him one of the greatest figures in medicine in the twentieth century. He was a bacteriologist and yet those who expect more of him would require that he should also have been a major innovator of new chemical techniques.

Yours faithfully,  
H. G. BRITTON,  
The New House,  
138 Arkwright Road,  
Hamstead, NW3.

From Dr H. G. Britton  
Sir, Mr Richard Gordon (June 18) now prefers the lesser evil that against Sir Alexander Fleming, that he was dilatory in developing his discovery of penicillin. There is no evidence for this view and it underestimates the magnitude of Professor Chain's achievement.

By the early 1930s, penicillin had been shown to be an acid of low molecular weight, and the principles of its chemical separation were established. However, it was apparent that it was a substance of the most extraordinary instability. Fleming consulted a number of well

known chemists of the period and it is also widely believed that he sought financial support from the Medical Research Council but was refused. He also administered his crude solution typically to a number of patients. Throughout he preserved his unique mould and distributed it freely. When Chain achieved his breakthrough in 1940, Fleming was instrumental in gaining government support for its large scale production.

It is difficult to know what more Fleming could have done. He had already made two discoveries, those of lysozyme and penicillin, which must make him one of the greatest figures in medicine in the twentieth century. He was a bacteriologist and yet those who expect more of him would require that he should also have been a major innovator of new chemical techniques.







**LAING**  
LOCAL  
OR NATIONAL  
CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

## Advertising rules altered for tobacco substitutes

By Patricia Tisdall  
Tighter restrictions on advertisements for cigarettes containing substitute tobacco were announced by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services yesterday.

The new cigarettes, which are backed by an estimated £5m worth of advertising, went on sale for the first time yesterday after approval by the Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health (the Hunter Committee).

Replying to criticisms from Mr Michael Daube, director of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), Mr Ennals said that the new cigarettes would have to specify the proportion of substitute material to tobacco in the cigarettes.

Also, any references to the Hunter Committee would have to be eliminated to avoid any implication that the cigarettes had been endorsed as safe.

Advertisements for the substitute material itself are not covered by the new code of practice on advertising. One of the two brands of substitute on sale, has already generated considerable controversy behind the scenes.

Gallagher, whose Silk Cut brands hold over 50 per cent of the market, has agreed to the new code because NSM advertisements were not included.

The Advertising Standards Authority, which is administering the code, ruled that the advertisements were for an advertisement for a product and so did not have to carry a health warning or comply with other provisions. Gallagher argued that advertisements carrying the headline "What every cigarette smoker should know about NSM" were addressed to cigarette smokers and should be subject to the same restrictions as other cigarette advertising.

Mr Peter Thompson, director of the ASA, said yesterday that a compromise had been agreed. Advertisements for the substitute material would still not be subject to the provisions of the cigarette code but would be vetted by the authority and, if appropriate, by the Department of Health and the Hunter Committee.

Before they appear in the newspapers, reception from health authorities, another of the cigarette makers' difficulties in marketing the new brands is that they cost the smoker the same or more than conventional all-tobacco cigarettes.

However, because it expects to continue to sell a high proportion of middle and high tar cigarettes the tobacco industry is apprehensive about a proposal to tax cigarettes depending on tar yield.

The "health initiative" scheme has been officially submitted by the United Kingdom delegation to the EEC Commission as part of the second stage of harmonization of tax on cigarettes due to take effect next January.

It is understood that the proposal, which would allow member countries to impose a supplementary tax on cigarettes with higher tar yields, has been warmly received by the Dutch, Danish and Irish delegations but opposed by others.

Talks covering this proposal and other aspects of the tax harmonization directives are expected to take place in Brussels within the next few weeks.

It accepted the proposal would give a price advantage to low tar brands, since tax represents a high proportion of the retail price.



Mrs Oppenheim: Emphasis on price competition.

Confederation of British Industry and the Retail Consortium regard as completely inadequate, is expected to be largely a copy of the present code, except that allowable costs controls are abandoned.

The present price code has been given a cut-off point of October 1, effectively extending its life until a TUC decision is known. The new code, apart from spelling out safeguards for company profits which both the

retail and general secretary of the Industry of Graphical and Allied Trades.

Mr Keys said that they had been told Mr Matthews was prepared to put £10m into the ailing group "as a starter".

Mr Matthews also had discussions yesterday with Mr Gordon Brown, director-general of the Office of Fair Trading, which will report to Mr Hattersley, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Mr Hattersley will decide within three weeks whether to refer the case to the Monopolies Commission.

Last night Beaverbrook's ordinary shares closed 48p lower at the bid price of 25p while the "A" shares climbed 2p to 67p.

Leading Article, page 13

The concerned action committee meets at more or less regular intervals to discuss the economy, under the chairmanship of the Bonn Economics Minister and brings together representatives of the Government, Federal, State, and local authorities and employers. It is scheduled to meet next Tuesday.

The unions have been upset by an employers' decision earlier this week to challenge the new West German co-determination laws.

A group of employers' associations and industrial companies filed a suit against the legislation before the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe on the grounds that it threatens the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of property.

Today the Economics Ministry disclosed that Herr Friderichs has asked Herr Vetter to rethink his decision not to take part in the concerted action committee, as next week's meeting could be of considerable importance in view of continued high unemployment in West Germany.

## Mrs Oppenheim states prices policy

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

New swifter-acting powers to ensure competitive pricing were favoured by the Conservative Party, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Opposition spokesman on prices and consumer affairs, said last night.

She was outlining Tory policy on prices and competition in a speech in Birmingham. New anti-monopoly powers should be vested in the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) and the Monopolies Commission rather than the Price Commission, Mrs Oppenheim said.

This is in contrast to the concepts of Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, who with new government powers for investigation and price setting, operating next month, sees the Price Commission as usually the best vehicle when speedy action is needed to ensure fair prices.

Mrs Oppenheim has also floated the idea that single agency might eventually take over the roles of OFT, Monopolies Commission and Price Commission.

But earlier than that, the Monopolies Commission and Price Commission might be merged.

Mrs Oppenheim, as far as the Tories are concerned, virtually buried the Government's new pricing legislation, giving new powers both to the Secretary of State and the revamping Price Commission.

She said: "We would have been quite prepared to see the Price Code itself extended until the end of 1978 as a quid pro quo for an effective pay policy in phase three. Beyond that we do not believe there is any justification for new, potentially dangerous powers."

All Tory policies would be aimed at restoring long-term price stability as an overriding priority, Mrs Oppenheim continued. "We believe that if economic policies are sound, vigorous competition is the best protection that consumers can have," she said.

To make sure competition was both fair and robust, there was a case for strengthening and improving competition policy. This should provide for "swift and flexible" intervention if competition was being inhibited.

"This could mean new powers to monitor, investigate, report and take action where competition is deficient or distorted in pricing practices, and where choice is being unduly eroded," Mrs Oppenheim said.

At present monopoly and merger investigations were slow and cumbersome, and very little was to be found of speeding them up.

"There should be certain automatic triggering devices in relation to merger investigations. Near monopoly situations

need especially careful watching, so that an early warning system can be activated."

Sometimes potential monopoly situations progressed rapidly into actual monopolies, by which time it was often too late to do anything about it.

"A swifter, more responsive and flexible anti-monopoly policy is necessary in this country if consumers are to reap the full benefits of active competition."

An order was laid by the Government yesterday to increase the overall membership of the Price Commission from 12 to 16. This will ensure not only wider representation of industrial, commercial, trade union and specialist interests, but help to make the Commission able to process around 50 company or sector investigations annually.

Mr Hattersley is expected to publish next week the final consultative document shaping the Government's new price control powers.

This covers a new price code which Mr Hattersley has promised will apply only if the TUC agrees to a further year of pay policy.

The present price code has been given a cut-off point of October 1, effectively extending its life until a TUC decision is known. The new code, apart from spelling out safeguards for company profits which both the

retail and general secretary of the Industry of Graphical and Allied Trades.

Mr Keys said that they had been told Mr Matthews was prepared to put £10m into the ailing group "as a starter".

Mr Matthews also had discussions yesterday with Mr Gordon Brown, director-general of the Office of Fair Trading, which will report to Mr Hattersley, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Mr Hattersley will decide within three weeks whether to refer the case to the Monopolies Commission.

Last night Beaverbrook's ordinary shares closed 48p lower at the bid price of 25p while the "A" shares climbed 2p to 67p.

Leading Article, page 13

## Takeover Panel approves terms of Beaverbrook sale to Trafalgar

By Richard Allen

Bid terms from Trafalgar House for Beaverbrook Newspapers have been approved by the Takeover Panel.

Sir James Goldsmith, who controls about 40 per cent of the Beaverbrook non-voting shares, last night reluctantly accepted the Panel ruling.

The property and shipping group is thus free to go ahead with its offer of 25p each for Beaverbrook ordinary shares and 70p for the "A" shares in a bid worth £13.7m.

The Panel's announcement came as a second Beaverbrook shareholder, Mr Vere Harmsworth, chairman of Associated Newspapers, voiced his objection to the takeover terms. Mr Harmsworth, whose company holds over 7 per cent of the

voting capital, said: "It is insufficient for the voting shareholders."

He added that his own group's plans to produce a new London evening paper had not been shelved. "We may well decide to go ahead."

Mr Harmsworth, however, has no plans to protest about the takeover terms.

If Cavenham agrees to the bid, it will make a profit of about £2m on the line of shares that it bought for about 35p each from Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International group last January.

Mr Victor Matthews, Trafalgar's managing director, who is to be Beaverbrook's chairman and chief executive, had talks yesterday with union officials including Mr Bill Keys, chairman of the TUC price committee.

## EEC chief's energy warning to Britain

The EEC faces disintegration without agreed energy policies, Dr Guido Brunner, EEC Energy Commissioner, said yesterday. Without energy it would be impossible to maintain productivity, the flow of goods would be impaired and the Community could disintegrate, he said.

At a conference in Edinburgh, Dr Brunner advised the United Kingdom not to be tempted into an "I am all right Jack" attitude and go along on energy, despite oil self-sufficiency.

Total investment by the EEC until 1985, he said, would be \$150,000m (about £85,714m) and 25 per cent of this would be in energy.

Without the energy sector it would be impossible to maintain a similar structure of productivity within the EEC.

The free flow of goods would be impaired and go along on energy, despite oil self-sufficiency.

Dr Brunner said that the EEC would be unable to maintain a similar structure of productivity within the EEC.

The free flow of goods would be impaired and go along on energy, despite oil self-sufficiency.

Dr Brunner said that the EEC would be unable to maintain a similar structure of productivity within the EEC.

The free flow of goods would be impaired and go along on energy, despite oil self-sufficiency.

## Skilled motor workers unite on differentials

By Clifford Webb

Shop stewards representing skilled workers employed by all main motor companies and some of their component suppliers are meeting in Birmingham today to coordinate demands for the restoration of craft differentials.

News of the meeting has led to speculation that the skilled men are planning to form a powerful group within the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. Union leaders have feared such a move since the month-long strike by Leyland toolmakers.

In the two months since then the toolmakers, led by Mr Roy Fraser, have become increasingly frustrated by lack of progress on their demands. They agreed to take part in the union-management party formed after their strike, but after three meetings it has become clear that, with all manual unions at Leyland represented on the body, sectional interests are preventing worthwhile progress.

Yesterday Mr Fraser said there has been a great deal of speculation on what this meeting is all about. Really there is nothing sinister.

He said the meeting had been arranged after approaches from shop stewards from Ford, Vauxhall, Chrysler, Rolls-Royce and component companies. The main business will be the exchange of information on the varying rates paid by companies to skilled workers.

## Bonn inflation pace increases

There was a slight increase in the rate of inflation in West Germany last month, with provisional figures from the Federal Statistics Office showing a 4 per cent rise in the cost of living compared with June last year.

The cost-of-living index is expected to show a rise of 0.5 per cent compared with May when it finally published in about 10 days' time.

Thatcher caution over state shipbuilding

Conservatives could not denationalize the shipbuilding industry immediately if returned to power, Mrs Thatcher, the Opposition leader, told party members at Thornaby Cleveland, yesterday. There would be more urgent economic problems to face in the early stages.

## PERSONAL

For more on this and other personal news, see pages 16 and 17.

## Personal investment and finance, pages 16 and 17

## Further £400m of variable rate stock launched by Government

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The Government has followed up the success of its first variable interest rate gilt edged stock by launching a £400m issue of similar stock.

Variable Rate Treasury Stock 1982 will be made available to the market through the Government Broker from Monday. It matures some six months later than the existing stock—in June, 1982. Otherwise the stock is identical to the £400m issue made at the end of May and sold out by early last week. It will carry an interest rate linked to the weekly Treasury Bill rate plus half a per cent.

That the monetary authorities have decided to offer a new gilt stock at this particular moment is not a total surprise, Monday brings the final call—£57 per cent or a total of £458m—on Exchequer 9½ per cent 1982.

Thereafter the authorities have decided to offer a new gilt stock at this particular moment is not a total surprise, Monday brings the final call—£57 per cent or a total of £458m—on Exchequer 9½ per cent 1982.

So, unless the long end of the gilt market recovers to a level at which the stock becomes attractive, or unless the Government Broker is prepared to drop his selling price, there is clearly a case for the authorities having an additional weapon in their armoury.

That said, some brokers wonder whether a further issue of variable rate stock is necessary the right kind of issue to make at this stage.

If the new stock is largely bought by the banking sector (including discount houses), as the first issue is believed to have been, the effect on bank deposits, which form the basis of money supply, is negligible.

Only if the non-bank private sector buys the stock is money supply reduced, institutional and personal investors having to reduce their bank deposits to finance their purchases.

The authorities, however, do not seem to be especially worried by this criticism. They apparently take the view that when the banking sector buys the new stock it switches out of other stocks, such as conventional short-dated gilts. To the extent that these are bought by the non-bank private sector, the ultimate effect on money supply control is the one originally sought.

Nationalization compensation: The Treasury announced yesterday that it is issuing a tranche of Treasury 9½ per cent 1981.

The stock is being issued at £98½ per cent as compensation to holders of the ordinary and 10 per cent preference shares in Robb Caledon Shipbuilders and to holders of the 4½ per cent preference shares in John G. Kincaid. Both companies were yesterday vested in British Shipbuilders.

For the 1978 fiscal year, which starts on October 1, the Administration has raised its outlay estimate by \$4,400m to \$462,900m and has increased its revenue estimate by \$700m to \$461,400m, producing a \$500m deficit.

The Administration said that its forecasts for the period 1979 to 1982 should be viewed as general assumptions and predictions about expected trends and should not be viewed as being as accurate as the forecasts for 1977 and 1978.

The longer-range predictions show that real GNP will grow by 5.2 per cent in 1979, 5.2 per cent in 1980, by 4.9 per cent in 1981 and by 4.3 per cent in the following year.

Consumer prices are seen as rising by 5.5 per cent in 1979 and by 5 per cent in 1980 and then falling to 4.3 per cent in 1981 and 1982. Unemployment is seen as declining gradually from 5.5 per cent in 1979 to 4.4 per cent by late 1982.

The Budget, meanwhile, is estimated to move from a \$1,800m deficit in fiscal year 1979 to a \$3,900m surplus in the following year. Substantial surpluses of \$42,100m and \$75,000m are predicted for 1981 and 1982, respectively. These estimates are all based upon programmes in operation and the implementation of the President's energy programme.

The long-range predictions are, without doubt, based upon considerable wishful thinking on the part of the Administration.

## New forecast predicts US surplus by 1980

From Frank Vogel

Washington, July 1. The Carter Administration today forecast that the current fiscal year's Budget deficit will be \$20,000m (about £11,500m) below the \$40,000m deficit of 1977.

At the end of this year, and a modest surplus might be achieved by 1980.

It also forecast substantial growth for the next five years, which would lead to a level of both inflation and unemployment.

The Office of Management and Budget today released exceptionally detailed new economic forecasts and Budget estimates, which included the prediction that the United States' gross national product (GNP) will rise by 5.1 per cent this year and by 5.3 per cent in 1978.

The 1977 real growth forecast is lower than that made by President Carter at the start of the year, but is slightly above the forecast made by the Administration in April.

Consumer prices on a year-over-year basis are expected to rise by 6.5 per cent in 1977, against a 5.7 per cent gain last year. They are predicted to rise by 6 per cent in 1978 and 5.5 per cent in 1979.

Unemployment in the fourth quarter of this year is predicted to be 6.6 per cent and to decline to 6.1 per cent by the end of 1978.

The Administration said that new estimates for the present fiscal year's Budget suggest that outlays will be down from the estimate made in February to \$406,400m. Revenues are seen as being up by \$9,800m to \$358,300m, so the deficit will amount to \$48,100m.

Copper prices erratic on US strike reports

By Desmond Quigley

Copper prices fluctuated erratically on the London Metal Exchange yesterday as news filtered through of progress in the American copper workers' triennial pay deal. By the end of the day cash wirebars had closed £23 down at £730.50 a tonne.

By the end of trading it had become apparent that Kennecott, the largest United States copper producer, had come close to meeting the unions' demands and that a prolonged national strike long awaited by speculators might be averted.

If there is no strike among the American copper producers, or if a dispute is connected to one or two individual companies, observers say the LME cash wirebar price quickly collapsing to £700 a tonne.

Kennecott yesterday came back with a revised offer after an initial proposal had been rejected by the unions led by the United Steelworkers.

Later, Newmont Mining Corporation began negotiations and said it would use the latest Kennecott offer as the basis of its own pay and fringe benefits proposals.

Trading on the LME began yesterday on a high note following reports that some Kennecott workers had gone on strike. However, it soon became clear that the strike was by no means universal and that talks had not broken down but rather were to be continued.

## GEC job safeguards demanded

By R. W. Shakespeare

Fears recently voiced by union leaders that delays in setting the future of the heavy engineering sectors could lead to a situation in which "worker is set against worker" appear to have been well founded.

At GEC's big Trafford Park works in Manchester have voted heavily in support of a demand that their unions should back them in moves which they believe are necessary to safeguard

## Miners want Parsons to get Drax B order

By Paul Roulledge

The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday called on the Government to announce an immediate decision on the future of the Drax B coal-fired power station and suggested that the order for building its turbine generators should go to C. A. Parsons, of Newcastle.

Pointing out that six months had passed since the recommendations of the Central Policy Review Staff Report on the power plant industry had been accepted, the NUM blamed the unsatisfactory progress on the restructuring of the turbine manufacturing industry.

"In the meantime, the skilled workforce employed by C. A. Parsons at Heaton has been placed in an intolerable position with several hundred unnecessary and unacceptable redundancies pending," the union executive said.

"This uncertainty is seriously damaging both to the energy and the heavy engineering sectors of our economy and must be ended without further delay. Orders for Drax B should be placed immediately with the manufacturers responsible for the construction of the existing power station."

The miners' union met the Prime Minister in March to press for the construction of Drax B, a pet project of the NUM for more than a decade. This is the first time the union has named a manufacturer for the station's power plant.

## Blow-out at Lanwern

Britain's largest blast furnace at the Lanwern steelworks, near Newport, Gwent, was out of commission yesterday after a blow-out of molten slag and metal. The British Steel Corporation said that the furnace would probably not be in production again for about a week. Production losses could be about 20,000 tonnes of iron.

At a conference in Edinburgh, Dr Brunner advised the United Kingdom not to be tempted into an "I am all right Jack" attitude and go along on energy, despite oil self-sufficiency.

Total investment by the EEC until 1985, he said, would be \$150,000m (about £85,714m) and 25 per cent of this would be in energy.

Without the energy sector it would be impossible to maintain a similar structure of productivity within the EEC.

The free flow of goods would be impaired and go along on energy, despite oil self-sufficiency.

Dr Brunner said that the EEC would be unable to maintain a similar structure of productivity within the EEC.

The free flow of goods would be impaired and go along on energy, despite oil self-sufficiency.



## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Investor's week

Success for BP  
issue • Agreement  
at Beaverbrook

New issues took most of the spotlight on the London stock market this week as the rest of the equity market marked time against a background of gloomy industrial news.

Partage other things provided adequate diversion. Everyone may have been watching Wimbledon or Healey. In any case, there was a general lack of enthusiasm reflected in the FT index which gained just 1.6 to 4512 over the five days. The start of the week was dominated by the first dealings in the new public issue of BP shares which quickly rose to a 75p premium over the £3 issue price. At one stage on Monday they stood at more than 390p—their highest level of the week—amid scenes of frantic buying which caused the rest of the market to be marked up in sympathy.

Dealers estimated that on each of the first two days turnover in the new shares amounted to £12m, split equally between buying and selling. For once the private client came into his own when small applications were allocated in full, but there was disappointment on the other side of the Atlantic when the North American allocation was cut back to 25 to 20 per cent of the total issue, a fact which undoubtedly spurred the strong United States demand which followed the initial thrust.

Supporters of the small saver were naturally delighted with the outcome. It brought forth some noble sentiments from Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, about the continuing health of the individual investor. It certainly fuelled the market in BP. In spite of a good deal of scepticism at the initial week's listings, the new shares ended the week at a premium of 75p, while the old rose 16p to 930p.

Though the BP shares continued to be actively traded, stockists seem to need the week's listings of Sotheby's, the auctioneers and the Lasso oil consortium which at present trades under the restrictive Rule 163. Early reports suggested that the Sotheby's issue was many times over-subscribed. No less warmly received by the listing of City Hotels, the restaurants to ice-cream group, which was quickly trading at 75p against the issue price of 60p. Last night the shares closed at 77p.

The rest of the market continued to be subdued by the apparent deadlock in the Crum-

wick dispute and the threat of a strike by Lucas toolroom workers, a move which could have serious implications for the west Midlands industry.

With the BP issue out of the way and renewed hope that United States interest rates might have levelled out, the week in good form. There was excitement on the takeover front with the loud backstage rumblings over the future of Beaverbrook Newspapers finally coming out into the open with the news of the agreed takeover by Trafalgar House, the trustees having preferred Trafalgar to the other contenders, Sir James Goldsmith and Associated Newspapers.

Both classes of Beaverbrook shares were suspended after news of the agreement and over the week the ordinary lost 13p to 250p and the "A" gained 10p to 300p.

Purchase of the Equities Bank's £2.7m capital injection into UBM left the shares 41p lower at 55p, but BPB Industries gained 10p to 174p after figures a little above most expectations.

J. Lyons maintained, though uncovered, dividend met with approval though the sale of the Tower Hotel for £6.5m to EMI was less well received. The shares eased 1p to 38p over the five days.

Though figures from Land Securities were not a disappointment, its property revaluation was with most dealers, who regarded it as being conservative. The shares lost 12p to 183p.

Treasury permission for a higher than expected dividend helped Standard Chartered Bank to jump 29p to 337p after its mid-week results.

Disenchantment with plans for a merger with Clarke Chapman under an industry rationalisation weakened Raylton Parsons 18p to 168p and Lucas lost 18p to 391p, in the face of the strike threat.

Though trading is limited in its present state there was a comparatively good demand for Lasso which rose 31p to 339p. Companies with stakes in the group also benefited, notably British Borneo, up 12p to 176p.

David Mott

## MAIN RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Rises	Falls	Company
175p	88p	BPB Ind	10p to 174p	Lucas	18p to 391p
339p	168p	Launo	31p to 339p	Raylton Parsons	18p to 168p
225p	85p	Lep Group	22p to 225p	Standard Chart Bank	29p to 337p
440p	187p	Racal	32p to 440p	Gomme Land Secs	14p to 59p
				Land Secs	12p to 183p
489p	280p	Standard Chart Bank	29p to 337p	Lucas	18p to 391p
				Raylton Parsons	18p to 168p
74p	30p	Gomme Land Secs	14p to 59p	UBM	41p to 55p
200p	89p	Land Secs	12p to 183p		
317p	140p	Lucas	18p to 391p		
216p	80p	Raylton Parsons	18p to 168p		
61p	21p	UBM	41p to 55p		

## An investor's calendar

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Unit trusts	S & P Financial S & P Capital	Natwest Growth	S & P Scootbites M & G General Unicorn Income Abbey General TSB General	Unicorn Capital S & P Scootbites Unicorn Growth S & P Growth	Unicorn General S & P Inv Tst Units S & P High Yield	
Building societies	Halifax Bristol & West Huddersfield & Bradford	Northern Rock	Woolwich Equitable	Leeds Permanent	Hastings & Tharset	Nationwide Burnley
Fixed interest	Courage 10 1/2% unsec. 90-95	Arthur Guinness unsec. 10% 93-98 Greater London Council 13 1/2% 1984	BAT's 10% unsec. 90-95 Treasury 15 1/2% 98	Imperial Group 10% unsec. 90-95	Metal Box 10 1/2% infsec. 92-97 Treasury 15 1/2% 98	Guest Keen & Nettlefolds 10 1/2% 90-95 Birmingham District Council 12 1/2% 1985 Brit. Savings Bonds
Deposit accounts						Natwest Midland Lloyds Barclays
Company dividends	Imperial Group Courtauld Guest Keen & Nettlefolds Dunlop Rio Tinto Zinc		GEC	Grand Metropolitan ICI	Brit. Petroleum Unilever Guest Keen & Nettlefolds "Shell" Transport	
	July	August	September	October	November	December
Unit trusts	M & G Dividend S & P Capital	Natwest Growth	S & P Scootbites M & G General TSB General Unicorn Income Abbey General	S & P Scootbites	S & P Inv Tst Units S & P High Yield S & P Income	
Building societies	Halifax Bristol & West Huddersfield & Bradford	Northern Rock	Woolwich Equitable	Leeds Permanent	Hastings & Tharset	Nationwide Burnley
Fixed interest	Courage 10 1/2% unsec. loan 93-98	Arthur Guinness 10% unsec. 93-98 Greater London Council 13 1/2% 1984	Treasury 15 1/2% 98 BAT 10% unsec. 90-95	Imperial Group 10% unsec. 90-95	Treasury 15 1/2% 98 Metal Box 10 1/2% infsec. 92-97	Guest Keen & Nettlefolds 10 1/2% unsec. 90-95 Birmingham Dist. Council 12 1/2% 1985 Brit. Savings Bank
Deposit accounts						Lloyds Barclays Natwest Midland National Savings Bank
Company dividends	Bowater Courtauld Rio Tinto Zinc Dunlop		Rothman Int'l	Imperial Group GEC Grand Metropolitan Brit. American Tobacco	Brit. Petroleum "Shell" Transport ICI Bowater	Unilever

Keeping up your cash  
flow—a month  
by month guide

New Year comes in and brings old bills:

A hangover, and Christmas bills.

Pipes, pocket book, composting crack:

Beneath foul February's attack.

In March expect, though now unnamed,

The sudden thump of rates demand.

The taxman asks, next month, a jibe:

Of long-gone gains of days more blithe.

For winter warmth you'll have to pay:

The electricity in May.

A June bride leaves her home with grace—

And bills for champagne, flowers and lace.

July? Where's cash for schedule D,

And payment of that CGT?

Come August, come sun, sea and sand—

Given the whereabouts of your hand.

September brings demands for fees

For schooling infants, prodigies.

Nor is October trouble-free—

A new car's a necessity.

November's season ticks time:

Though standards slip, costs don't decline.

Come December, there's no stopping.

With all that booze and Christmas shopping.

ADRIENNE GLEESON

Growth Fund, shown on the

table, makes only one

Some smaller income funds

mean for regular income

shorter intervals and make it

a novelty feature of their unit

trusts.

The Lawson High Yield Fund

offers quarterly payments in

March, June, September and

December. Another smaller

fund, Ansbacher's Income

Monthly Fund, which has a

minimum investment of £5,000,

is designed to do what its name

suggests—provide payments

monthly.

All the building societies on

the table make half-yearly pay-

ments, but a surprising number

among the largest groups offer

monthly payments. Among the

top 20 (in terms of size) socie-

ties the Alliance, the Leicesters

Provincial, the Bradford and

Bingley (subject to a minimum

deposit of £2,000), the Anglia

and the Gateway offer monthly

interest payments.

All the fixed-interest stocks

—Treasury stocks, local author-

ity bonds and long-dated us-

secured loan stocks, have twice

yearly payments.

Looking at this table, there

are some lean months. Com-

pounds interim and final divi-

dends tend to be bunched in

January, May, July, October and

November, while in August, De-

cember and February they are

thin on the ground.

With building societies on the

other hand, it is a fairly simple

exercise to spread your deposits

to obtain quarterly or monthly

income.

None of the unit trusts in the

table pays a dividend in June or December, but these are the months when the clearing banks make their payments on deposit accounts. Fixed-interest stocks have a useful diversity in payment dates.

Using the table as a guide, an investor should not find it too difficult to secure a regular monthly income by careful choice within these categories of investments.

If you wish to be a trifle more ambitious and fill in some of the monthly gaps, you could consider a long-term bond withdrawal plan where the half-yearly payments are based on the anniversary of the purchase date.

The frequency of withdrawal is linked to the size, and sometimes the duration, of investment.

Hambro Life will make twice-yearly withdrawals payments from a standing date chosen by the client. It advises investors who want regular and frequent payments to buy a series of bonds (the minimum investment is £1,000 per bond) rather than placing all their money in just one.

Property Growth and Abbey Life operate monthly withdrawals on investments of more than £10,000 and £12,000 respectively, and quarterly payments on holdings of over £5,000 and £4,000.

In the case of Abbey Life, however, the automatic withdrawal does not operate in the first year.

Margaret Drummond

## Happy days ven ve vere Jung

The summer term is drawing to an end and all over the country, the thoughts of young people are turning from parties, strawberries and cream, and Bonfire to the serious matter of getting a job. In the present economic circumstances, I feel keenly for them.

The thought sent me back 20 years to when I was in the same position myself. Things were different in those days and I approached the problem with amazing casualness. Having graduated as a natural scientist, I decided that the creative life was for me, and that I wanted to become a copy-writer.

I therefore went along to a famous advertising agency and interviewed me along with 147 others. They had the most amazing selection procedure, which consisted of two intelligence tests, eight interviews and a copy-writing test.

At every stage of the procedure a number of us dropped off. Like October leaves. When we got to the copy-writing test there were four left.

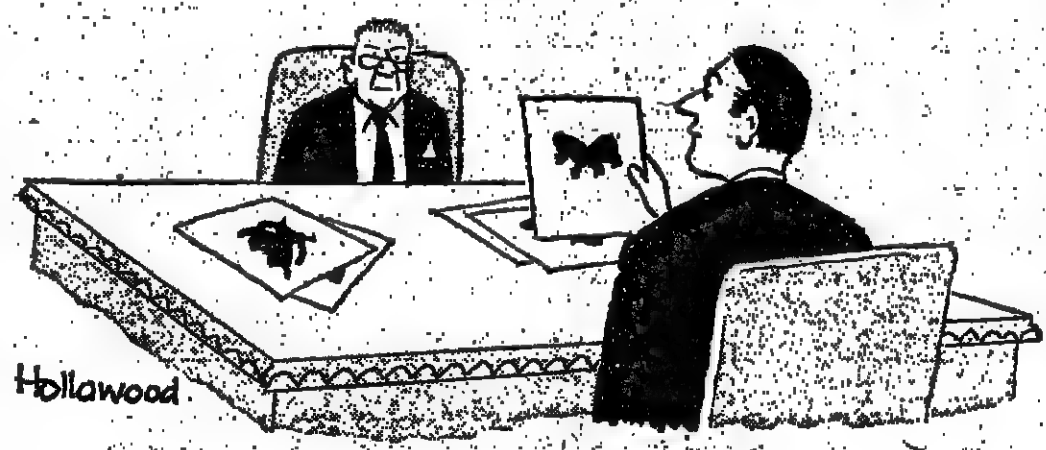
I remember little about it except that one of the questions was: "Describe a deck chair in 17 words." I finished it in a lather and was told to my intense mortification that I had failed because my style was too crystallized.

## One more hurdle

I consoled myself with the thought that you could say the same about Gerald Mauley Hopkins, and this sustained me, in combination with the fact that in spite of my failure, there could be other goodies in store for me.

All I had to do was to clear one further hurdle: the psychological test, no less.

The psychologist was what you might call an archetypal psychologist; tiny and grey with pin-cle and a German



"We went on through numbers of increasingly complicated ink blots..."

accident. You won't believe me, but standing in front of a firing squad with my hand on the Codex Alexandrinus I swear to you that his first question was: "Tell me about your father."

I explained that he was frightfully nice, and that it was all very easy between us because we were both so alike. "You, I am supposed to learn something from you, but you know your life minutes?" he complained. "Tell me about your mother."

I told him that she was frightfully nice too, and did a great deal of work for things like the Red Cross and so on. "Are you trying to get reflected glory from her?" he asked, passing a hand over his eyes. I assured him that this was far from so, but he was clearly unconvinced.

He changed his tack. "You books do you like, you poems, you music, you sculpture, you pictures?" This took me a longish time to sort out, but I hadn't gone far before I realized that everything I said was going to be used against me in the end.

What I did not realize, being naive about these things, was that he was deliberately leading me to see how I reacted under stress.

Eventually he let me off the hook and introduced me instead to the Rorschach test. This is a series of ink blots which one is

supposed to react to by association.

I had heard vaguely about them and remembered that the single word "thing" not to do was to be reminded of blood, because if you mentioned blood a plain war would come screaming in and two gentlemen in white coats would hustle you into it and away to an unknown destination.

When I was asked to react to a blot, I had heard vaguely about them and remembered that the single word "thing" not to do was to be reminded of blood, because if you mentioned blood a plain war would come screaming in and two gentlemen in white coats would hustle you into it and away to an unknown destination.

We then went on through numbers of increasingly complicated ink blots of different colours and indescribable beauty. The whole thing got quite psychedelic and I ended up with some really good trips like a rabbit playing chess in a girl's hair by the side of a lake, and two monks doing the Charleston.

It was at that particular point that my psychologist took out a red ink pen from his pocket and underlined heavily something he had already written. "Mr Kinsman," he signed.

At that moment I realized I had lost the job and in spite of my polite upbringing, a tiny protest exploded inside me.

"Well, I've never been psychoanalysed before," I said defiantly, "but I always thought that you people asked one about women and things. (You will remember this was 20 years ago.)" "Und' vot?" he asked. "Do you think about women?" "Well I was jolly well now going to tell him that, for sure." "Er, I mean, so nice to have around," I said. "Rather an oriental outlook, don't you think?" said he. "Goodbye." And that was the end of the interview.

A week later to my amazement the agency wrote offering me a position in their television department, saying that I had a most unusual visual sense. I wrote back with intense pleasure, to say that I did not approve of their selection methods and that I did not wish to join a group of people who had been recruited on this basis.

It all worked out in the end, so my advice to the school-leaver is: be yourself, and the Lord will provide.

Francis Kinsman

Back to basics: through life assurance 3. The pamphlet Health, as and other matters

There is no limit on the amount for which you may insure life—or the life of your spouse. But there are limits of insurance which you arrange on the lives of others.

You cannot, for instance, insure the life of a young person for a high figure—even if grounds that should be cited, you would "lose" the paid for this or her education.

If you want to insure lives of others, you must have some pecuniary interest in them. For instance, you must have somebody money, you insure against losing it in the person's death, and so.

The usual relief of regular premiums applies when you insure the life of yourself or your spouse, so, apart from some exceptions, no relief of tax can be claimed by husbands and wives in each other's lives if, because of high earnings, they opt for separate policies on the wife's earnings.

One way round that difficulty is, for the husband, to insure his own life, but on a basis (as under the terms of the Married Women's Property Act) for the benefit of his wife. In this way, he secures the normal relief tax on the premiums, but the policy belongs to his wife's estate.

Arranging policies on a basis for the benefit of children can be particularly helpful in the capital transfer tax of view. Basically, this is a of transferring funds to the generation (in non-income-producing form). At your death, the policy proceeds go straight to the beneficiary—free of all tax. Effectively, then, the benefits can be used by beneficiary to pay the CTT on other assets passing to him her or their death.

Often, the premium for type of policy can count as "normal expenditure" in the case it is quite free from a capital transfer tax without affecting the £2,000 per annum exemption or the £100 person per annum exemption.

The main features which determine the premium of your age when the policy is arranged, and the term of the policy, if it has a fixed maturity or expiry date. Women, by way, usually qualify for low life assurance premiums, the man (because they have longer life expectancy), normally have to pay substantially higher premiums for insurance to provide an income during periods of disability or illness, accident, or death.

Insurance companies, in turn, provide proof of your age, such as sight of your birth certificate. Even if proof of age is required, it will be needed before a claim will be paid, the most satisfactory arrangement is to do so on your birth certificate at the outset. The chances are that it will be easier to find at that stage. If it appears to be irretrievably lost it is possible, for a fee, to obtain a copy, but not from Somerset House. Apply instead to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Catherine's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Naturally, an insurance company is interested in your state of health, but a fair liberal view is taken by most offices. For instance, most offices accept a report, between 90 and 95 per cent, their proposals on normal terms, and very few people are turned down altogether on health grounds.

Often, for a young man (woman) in good health, who does not want particularly high cover, the office may be satisfied with a fairly full proposal form—although quite a number of offices have been reducing the amount of detail required in such cases.

Companies have their own rules about the other medical checks they apply—depending on their size, the size of the proposed policy, and your age. Quite often, in addition to a standard proposal form, office will want a report of confidence from your doctor. This is known as a private medical attendance report, and the doctor receives a fee from the insurance company for his work.

Instead of one or two in addition to that, report, the insurance company may want one medically examined by a doctor of its choice. Don't be alarmed about this. Generally it is nothing more than routine (without the "routine inquiry" and all will be well. If a doctor finds something which puts him on the alert, arrangements can be made for your own doctor to be notified.

Neither the examining doctor nor the insurance company will reveal any medical details to you. In some cases, an insurance company will pay for a specialist's report before deciding whether to accept a proposal, and on what terms.

There are plenty of ways of buying life assurance—such as direct from the company, through an agent, or through a broker. Excellent and competent may be on the general side, for cars, houses, etc. I does not follow that it has particularly good record on the life side. Some of the best life offices specialize in that sphere and write no other business.

Be doing through a broker, you should get good advice, always remember that a broker of offices (with good records) do not pay commission for the introduction of business and so for that reason alone are unlikely to be recommended by a broker.

John Drummond

## M&amp;G SPECIAL

The M&G SPECIAL TRUST FUND invests in smaller companies, with particular attention being given to those where good management can make an important impact on earnings. Many companies in this area are eventually taken over at an attractive price, and this can provide an added interest.

The aim of the fund is to provide capital growth, and the yield is a secondary consideration.

M&G Special has had a consistently good performance, and an investment of £1,000 in income units at the fund's inception in September 1967 is now worth £2,606 at current prices—a growth of 161%. During the same period the FT Industrial Ordinary Index has gone up by 23%. An original investor in the M&G Special Trust Fund would also have seen an increase of over 200% in the income paid out. The estimated gross current yield is 4.5% at the latest buying price of 130.3p.

Unit Trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money that you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Prices and yields appear in the F.T. daily. There is a charge of 3% initially and 1% plus VAT annually. Distributions are made on 30 September and 31 March net of basic rate tax. The next distribution date for new investors will be 30 September 1977. Units may be bought or sold at any time. Contracts for purchases or sales will be due for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. 12% commission is payable to authorized agents. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. The Fund is a wide-range security and is authorized by the Secretary of State for Trade.

M&G is a member of the Unit Trust Association.

## TWO WAYS TO INVEST

In addition to investing a capital sum as mentioned above you can start a Regular Monthly Saving Plan through a life assurance policy for as little as £20 a month, and your normal monthly salary can claim tax relief at current rates of £17.50 for each £100 paid. On a £10 plan, tax relief at present rates can bring down your net monthly cost to only £8.25, with which you buy units worth considerably more.

Regular investment of this type also means that you can take advantage of the inevitable fluctuations in the price of units through Pound Cost Averaging, which gives you a positive arithmetic advantage, because your regular investment buys more units when the price is low and fewer when it is high. You also get a life cover of at least 180 times your monthly payment throughout the period if your age at entry is 54 or under (women 58), and rather less up to 75.

If you cash in or stop your payments during the first four years there is a penalty, and the tax authorities require you to make a deduction, so you should not consider the plan for less than five years. 32% to 94% (depending on your starting age) is invested except in the first two years when an additional 20 per cent is retained to meet setting-up expenses.

M&G is a member of the Life Offices Association. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

The results indicate that over the long term—over seven years—M&G is outstanding. FINANCIAL TIMES 19.3.77

M&G is the group that investors can least afford to ignore. SUNDAY TELEGRAPH 17.4.77

## TWO WAYS TO INVEST

To: M&G GROUP LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ. TELEPHONE: 01-626 4588. This section to be completed by all applicants.



EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Taxation

## Leafing through the Inland Revenue pamphlets

The majority of us find the United Kingdom tax system, on balance, incomprehensible. And, better if it is not, the Inland Revenue realizes this.

Today we start a short series to guide readers through the Inland Revenue explanatory pamphlets in print at June 1977, and which are provided free of charge at the local tax office. If his judgment in a famous case back in 1921 is anything to go by, Lord Sumner would have found them useful.

"It is a most wholesome rule," he said, "in taxing the subject that the Crown must show that it has powers to tax which are given by the legislature. Applied to income tax, however, this is an illogical proposition. Most of the operative clauses are unintelligible to those who pay the taxes, and in my case, derive such clarity as they possess from the 'Notes' which are printed in the 'Income Tax and the Elderly' (Brown v National Federation, 1921).

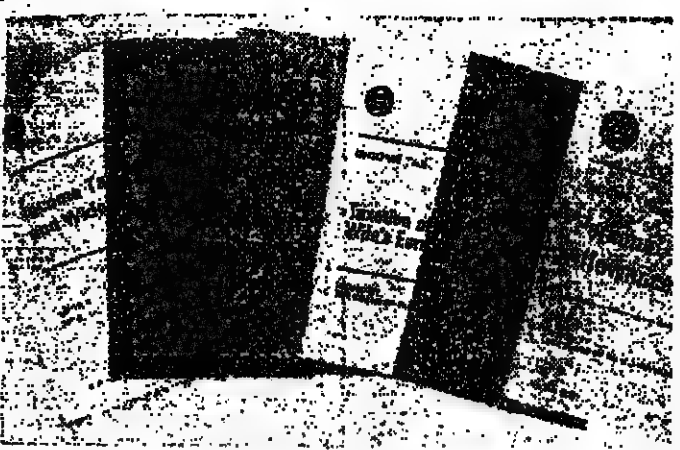
Many will have their first introduction to income tax when they start work in the autumn. Paying Tax for the First Time, leaflet IR2, is a helpful hand in question and answer form. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within



Reproduced with the permission of HMSO. Crown copyright reserved.

EXPLANATORY PAMPHLETS DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE

Leaflet No. IR2 Paying Tax for the First Time Income Tax and Widows IR23 Income Tax and the Elderly IR24 Income Tax and the Young IR25 Income Tax and the Self-employed IR26 Income Tax and the Married Couple IR27 Income Tax and the Divorced Couple IR28 Income Tax and the Widowed Couple IR29 Income Tax and the Single Person IR30 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children IR31 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR32 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR33 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR34 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR35 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR36 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR37 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR38 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR39 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR40 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR41 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR42 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR43 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR44 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR45 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR46 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR47 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR48 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR49 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR50 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR51 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR52 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR53 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR54 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR55 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR56 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR57 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR58 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR59 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR60 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR61 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR62 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR63 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR64 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR65 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR66 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR67 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR68 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR69 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR70 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR71 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR72 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR73 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR74 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR75 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR76 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR77 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR78 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR79 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR80 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR81 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR82 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR83 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR84 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR85 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR86 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR87 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR88 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR89 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR90 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR91 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR92 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR93 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR94 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR95 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR96 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR97 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR98 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR99 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative IR100 Income Tax and the Married Couple with Children and a Dependent Relative

the taxable range, but combined with other taxable income it is likely to do so, and as it is paid gross some method for collecting the tax has to be implemented. How this is effected depends on whether the individual carries on working or has a pension from a former employer. This and other questions are dealt with in question and answer form in a 12-page pamphlet, IR4, Income Tax and the Elderly. The allowances, reliefs and tax rates mentioned in the leaflet are those for the tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

A leaflet, to which I have referred a number of times in the past is IR13, Taxation of Wife's Earnings. Its seven pages discuss the circumstances in which an election for the separate taxation of wife's earnings is beneficial. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within

the taxable range, but combined with other taxable income it is likely to do so, and as it is paid gross some method for collecting the tax has to be implemented. How this is effected depends on whether the individual carries on working or has a pension from a former employer. This and other questions are dealt with in question and answer form in a 12-page pamphlet, IR4, Income Tax and the Elderly. The allowances, reliefs and tax rates mentioned in the leaflet are those for the tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

A leaflet, to which I have referred a number of times in the past is IR13, Taxation of Wife's Earnings. Its seven pages discuss the circumstances in which an election for the separate taxation of wife's earnings is beneficial. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within

the taxable range, but combined with other taxable income it is likely to do so, and as it is paid gross some method for collecting the tax has to be implemented. How this is effected depends on whether the individual carries on working or has a pension from a former employer. This and other questions are dealt with in question and answer form in a 12-page pamphlet, IR4, Income Tax and the Elderly. The allowances, reliefs and tax rates mentioned in the leaflet are those for the tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

A leaflet, to which I have referred a number of times in the past is IR13, Taxation of Wife's Earnings. Its seven pages discuss the circumstances in which an election for the separate taxation of wife's earnings is beneficial. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within

the taxable range, but combined with other taxable income it is likely to do so, and as it is paid gross some method for collecting the tax has to be implemented. How this is effected depends on whether the individual carries on working or has a pension from a former employer. This and other questions are dealt with in question and answer form in a 12-page pamphlet, IR4, Income Tax and the Elderly. The allowances, reliefs and tax rates mentioned in the leaflet are those for the tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

A leaflet, to which I have referred a number of times in the past is IR13, Taxation of Wife's Earnings. Its seven pages discuss the circumstances in which an election for the separate taxation of wife's earnings is beneficial. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within

the taxable range, but combined with other taxable income it is likely to do so, and as it is paid gross some method for collecting the tax has to be implemented. How this is effected depends on whether the individual carries on working or has a pension from a former employer. This and other questions are dealt with in question and answer form in a 12-page pamphlet, IR4, Income Tax and the Elderly. The allowances, reliefs and tax rates mentioned in the leaflet are those for the tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

A leaflet, to which I have referred a number of times in the past is IR13, Taxation of Wife's Earnings. Its seven pages discuss the circumstances in which an election for the separate taxation of wife's earnings is beneficial. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within

the taxable range, but combined with other taxable income it is likely to do so, and as it is paid gross some method for collecting the tax has to be implemented. How this is effected depends on whether the individual carries on working or has a pension from a former employer. This and other questions are dealt with in question and answer form in a 12-page pamphlet, IR4, Income Tax and the Elderly. The allowances, reliefs and tax rates mentioned in the leaflet are those for the tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

A leaflet, to which I have referred a number of times in the past is IR13, Taxation of Wife's Earnings. Its seven pages discuss the circumstances in which an election for the separate taxation of wife's earnings is beneficial. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within

the taxable range, but combined with other taxable income it is likely to do so, and as it is paid gross some method for collecting the tax has to be implemented. How this is effected depends on whether the individual carries on working or has a pension from a former employer. This and other questions are dealt with in question and answer form in a 12-page pamphlet, IR4, Income Tax and the Elderly. The allowances, reliefs and tax rates mentioned in the leaflet are those for the tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

A leaflet, to which I have referred a number of times in the past is IR13, Taxation of Wife's Earnings. Its seven pages discuss the circumstances in which an election for the separate taxation of wife's earnings is beneficial. It is a small pamphlet of eight pages and explains how the PAYE system works.

It deals with the personal allowances for the past tax year 1976-77, but the principles remain the same for the current year.

When the personal allowances will finally settle at for 1977-78 after the recent upturn in the House of Commons is by no means clear at present, but once the Finance Bill receives the Royal Assent, the allowances will be updated to include the new allowances.

When a woman is widowed she probably finds that among other difficulties she has to cope with a tax form for the first time. The three-page leaflet IR23, Income Tax and Widows, explains that types of income are taxable and which are not. Personal allowances can be claimed in the first tax year of widowhood.

On reaching the age when the national insurance pension, the state basic, becomes payable one's tax position is complicated by the fact that the pension is not taxable income. Of itself the pension is not high enough to come within

## Stock markets

## Light selling ahead of union conferences

Small selling and a general lack of enthusiasm ahead of the weekend lowered prices over a broad front and the FT Index closed 5.1 lower to 451.2, its weakest performance of the week and a gain of just 1.5 over the five sessions.

Dealers said the possible worsening of the Grunwick dispute and the forthcoming conferences of the miners and transport workers, with their

The excitement over Sotheby's marketing has done little to harm its shares rose 3p to 73p yesterday, making a 6p gain on the week. Sotheby's could go so well that the yield advantage which Christie's could have had. Sotheby's hope to make £4.6m in the year to August 31. Christie's year runs to December and will take in the key autumn season. But if this goes well, it too could make profits as big as those of Sotheby's.

obvious implications for the future of the pay policy, also served to undermine confidence. Next week's new issues also kept potential investors on the sidelines.

Gilts were also unsettled by the prospect of big wage demands and early gains were soon reversed. Short dates ended about one-eighth lower, while among medium and long term rates were scattered losses of up to three-eighths.

## Margins up in Lennons' fine £1.66m

By Victor Felstead

In line with the board's forecast last December, Lennons Group, the supermarket, stores and off-licences group, has once again produced record figures. For the 53 weeks to April 2, sales rose by 27.1 per cent to £58.5m.

For the eighth year running, pre-tax profits have risen, this time by 33.9 per cent to £1.66m. As predicted, an unchanged final dividend of 1.66p is declared making 2.27p, compared with 2.06p adjusted for 1976's rights issue. The final is the maximum as the interim incorporated the full rise allowed.

In terms of pre-tax profits, margins expanded from 2.7 to 2.85 per cent.

Mr D. P. Lennon, chairman, explains that the group had an "excellent" second half year. Profits rose by 43 per cent compared with the second half of the year before. This was due, "in no small way, to very good Christmas trading."

The growth in sales was less than half that of 1976-77, which was 56 per cent, while the profit rise was more than that of the year before. This was due, "in no small way, to very good Christmas trading."

The chairman reports that the group sold larger quantities of the discount wines and spirits than ever before. This is not solely through sales from additional outlets. There has also been a big rise in the volume of goods sold in some of Lennons' well-known stores.

The first few weeks' trading in the current year are "fully up to expectations."

Mr D. P. Lennon, chairman, explains that the group had an "excellent" second half year. Profits rose by 43 per cent compared with the second half of the year before. This was due, "in no small way, to very good Christmas trading."

The chairman reports that the group sold larger quantities of the discount wines and spirits than ever before. This is not solely through sales from additional outlets. There has also been a big rise in the volume of goods sold in some of Lennons' well-known stores.

The first few weeks' trading in the current year are "fully up to expectations."

Mr D. P. Lennon, chairman, explains that the group had an "excellent" second half year. Profits rose by 43 per cent compared with the second half of the year before. This was due, "in no small way, to very good Christmas trading."

The chairman reports that the group sold larger quantities of the discount wines and spirits than ever before. This is not solely through sales from additional outlets. There has also been a big rise in the volume of goods sold in some of Lennons' well-known stores.

The first few weeks' trading in the current year are "fully up to expectations."

Mr D. P. Lennon, chairman, explains that the group had an "excellent" second half year. Profits rose by 43 per cent compared with the second half of the year before. This was due, "in no small way, to very good Christmas trading."

The chairman reports that the group sold larger quantities of the discount wines and spirits than ever before. This is not solely through sales from additional outlets. There has also been a big rise in the volume of goods sold in some of Lennons' well-known stores.

The first few weeks' trading in the current year are "fully up to expectations."

Mr D. P. Lennon, chairman, explains that the group had an "excellent" second half year. Profits rose by 43 per cent compared with the second half of the year before. This was due, "in no small way, to very good Christmas trading."

The chairman reports that the group sold larger quantities of the discount wines and spirits than ever before. This is not solely through sales from additional outlets. There has also been a big rise in the volume of goods sold in some of Lennons' well-known stores.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Batleys Foods (F)	37.9(29.0)	0.45(0.35)	6.10(4.51)	2.3(2.1)	19/8	3.2(2.9)
Cannon Inc (F)	0.01(0.01)	0.05(0.07)	0.09(0.12)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Colson Inv (F)	10.3(7.7)	0.59(0.72)	1.01(0.73)	2.1(2.1)	19/8	2.1(2.1)
R. Fertman (F)	4.8(4.3)	0.37(0.50)	0.7(0.61)	0.7(0.4)	—	1.2(0.7)
G. Nether (F)	4.8(4.3)	0.37(0.50)	0.7(0.61)	0.7(0.4)	—	1.2(0.7)
Hazlewoods (F)	3.5(1.0)	0.38(0.21)	0.51(0.33)	0.9(Nil)	31/8	—(Nil)
Lennons Grp (F)	58.5(46.0)	1.61(1.2)	1.89(1.39)	1.89(1.39)	14/7	1.47(1.37)
P. Nash (F)	5.9(5.4)	0.14(0.14)	2.5(2.0)	2.5(2.0)	16/9	—(4.6)
KTD Group (F)	5.0(5.6)	0.30(0.25)	5.9(5.1)	Nil(Nil)	—	0.54(0.65)
Whitings (I)	5.4(5.3)	0.13(0.08)	0.9(0.8)	0.9(0.8)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown pre-tax, and earnings are net. \* Adjusted, † Loss.

shares of Beaverbrook reacted 48p to 252p with the "A" penny firmer at 68p after the deal with Trafalgar House which lost 4p to 113p.

News that bid talks were in progress had Thames Plywood closing at 130p after an earlier suspension at 120p, while Robert Stockis was also suspended, pending an announcement.

A brokers' circular and seminar this week gave a lift to the mail order section, notably Empire Stores which attracted a good deal of support at 140p, a gain of 5p. Wm Press continued to be lowered by adverse rumours and reports that a large line of stock had just been placed.

The longer-term prospect of higher interest rates continued to weaken the property sector

## New co plans 142p a share bid for Thames Plywood Manuf's

By Ray Maughan

Deals in Thames Plywood Manufacturers resumed yesterday after suspension at Charterhouse's Mr Cyril Choularton announced the terms of a proposed bid of around 142p per share.

It is intended that the £1.7m offer will be made on behalf of a new company, Technical Panel Holdings. It is to be formed for this purpose by certain directors of Thames' principal operating subsidiary, Technical Panel Industries, together with Charterhouse Development and Capital, and the Rail Pension Funds, which holds a stake in Charterhouse.

The vendor is C. P.

## Caravan trouble holds back J F Nash Secs

By Alison Mitchell

The dispute between J. F. Nash Securities subsidiary, Galleys Group and one of its main suppliers, Ace Belmore International has had a much greater impact on profits than forecast.

Changes in distribution and franchise policy, forced on the caravan distributor as a result of the disagreement, nudged it into the red for the six months to March 31 last.

However, a better than expected performance by the group's packaging division Barpak left pre-tax profits only slightly down at £141,000 against £148,000.

Turnover rose 8 per cent to £59.5m leaving margins 0.3 per cent narrower at 2.4 per cent.

Mr John Nash, chairman, forecast in his annual statement that Galleys Group would pick up in the closing months of the year. But this optimism may not reach anticipated levels.

April and May caravan sales were "disappointing" according to Mr John Tibbott, director, and it is unlikely that the division will make up the first half loss.

But the bulk of profits traditionally come in the second six months.

The directors have altered the structure of group borrowings, covering a £2.85m overdraft into 10-year term loans.

Colmore Inv still rejects T. Cowie

In spite of the increased offer by T. Cowie, the board of Colmore Investments rejects it as "totally inadequate". Colmore supports its argument by reporting a big jump in pre-tax profits from £65,000 to £25,000 for the year to March 31. Turnover went up from £85m to £103.1m. These profits are in line with the board's estimate last month.

Mexico gets a large long-term Euroloan

International bankers are showing confidence in Mexico by arranging a US\$400m Euroloan for the country's development bank. Apart from the size of the loan, double that originally planned, the money has been secured on a longer than normal term of 10 years at a spread of only 1 1/2 per cent. It includes a \$40m yen denominated portion. Lenders also have the right to be repaid every two years. Co-managing the loan are Libra Bank and Lloyd's Bank International.

Renold changes mind about final payout

At the request of the Stock Exchange, the board of Renold has decided not to include the amount of any decrease in tax credit in the final dividend. This is because they have been advised this would create difficulties for those dealing in the stock. Renold is now paying a revised final of 5.95p net, equal to 9.15p gross, making 13p.

Cannon St convalescent

A well known name of yesterday, Cannon Street Investments, is now in sight of profits once more. But for the second year running shareholders are going without.

Last year, it slashed its loss from £575,000 to £50,000. This year, the company has reported a profit of £39,000, compared with £975,000 and after a tax credit of £1,000,000, against a charge of £140,000. In the first half-year, Cannon Street turned a pre-tax profit of £436,000 into a loss of £232,000. The group had its share dividend in 1974.

PURBECK-SINGLO

Mr David P. Singlo, Purbeck chairman, tells shareholders that the new single offer is only a short-term measure and should be rejected. Holders

of 48 per cent of the shares are already doing so.

JAMES WARREN

Analysts say that interest in subsidiaries included in parent company's balance sheet at £4.3m exceeds net tangible assets and goodwill by £2.2m.

DEMINEK

The German Deminek oil group has arranged a £75m five-year medium term loan with Barclays Bank International, to help finance Deminek's 41 per cent share of the costs of the North Sea Thistle Field.

## Rothmans In likely to look abroad

By Our Financial Staff

Rothmans International is likely to concentrate its diversification overseas. The City's reaction to the announcement of a major investment in the tobacco group this autumn was that there are very few take-over candidates in the United Kingdom.

The 51 per cent owned Alfred Dunhill group provides the first natural avenue for diversification, which will probably stand at about 200 per cent in the next balance sheet. But the group claims to hold about £40m in cash and has buttressed liquidity over the last two years.

There should be a further boost, the board anticipates, when end-product cigarette taxes replace the current duty of leaf by weight.

In the past, Sir David has expressed some dim views of Britain's prospects, a view which might form a block on the road to overseas expansion, taken by Sir Imperial Group. He has indicated that he would not be interested in a brewery and, with the possible exception of Arthur Bell, the independent distillery groups would be too small to make much impact on Rothmans' earnings.

Talks did take place apparently with Ortel Foods last autumn.

The dollar, however, remained subdued and nervous losses a little more ground. None-the-less, the dollar's value against the pound kept the dollar at 2.3395 (2.4620) against the pound (2.4620) (2.4765). The Japanese yen strengthened further at the dollar's expense at 267.10 (267.40) helped by another encouraging set of economic indicators.

Gold closed in London \$0.75 an ounce down at \$142.375.

Forward Levels

Month	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
London	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Paris	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Frankfurt	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Geneva	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Zurich	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Basel	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Brussels	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Amsterdam	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Antwerp	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Lisbon	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Madrid	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Barcelona	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Valencia	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Seville	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Granada	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Malaga	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Cordoba	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Jaen	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Sevilla	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Granada	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395
Malaga	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395	2.3395



Commodities

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Copper, Tin, Rubber, and various oil products.

Bank Base Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Lists Barclays Bank, First London, C. Hoare & Co., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other agricultural products.

Wall Street

New York, July 1.—Stock prices were lower at the New York Stock Exchange close. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.55 points to 1,124.63.

Gold

New York, July 1.—Gold prices were lower at the New York Stock Exchange close. The price of gold was down 1.50 to \$180.00.

PARLIAMENT, July 1, 1977

Stopping growth of claims in Ulster for 'nervous shock'

House of Commons. A landmine exploded three-quarters of a mile from a claimant for compensation in Northern Ireland. The explosion was a warning that the Government was determined to stop the growth of claims for 'nervous shock'.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table containing financial data for various authorized units, insurance companies, and offshore funds. Includes columns for fund names, assets, and other financial metrics.

Class lists at Oxford in music and oriental studies

The following class lists have been issued by Oxford University. The lists show the names of students and their respective classes in music and oriental studies.

First class honours

The following first-class honours degrees are announced. The list includes the names of students who have achieved first-class honours in various subjects.



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 27. Dealings End, July 3. § Contango Day, July 11. Settlement Day, July 11.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

450

[illegible]



## SPORT

## Tennis

## Wimbledon acclaims Miss Wade

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

It was so wonderful to have the Queen there. The crowd cheering for her and cheering for me. The Duchess of Kent waving. All the singing. It was so friendly. Just like a fairy tale. Virginia Wade was bubbling over. She had just emerged from the inevitable emotional scenes on Wimbledon's centre court after her 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 win over Betty Stove, in the women's singles final which lasted an hour and 38 minutes.

The emotion sprang partly from patriotism, partly from the public's recognition of a player who, at the age of 31, had become champion at the sixteenth attempt. She had been upset, she said, because so many people—reluctant to reassess her—had disregarded her chances of winning the tournament. "Everybody thought I was past it and couldn't do it. I wanted to prove that I deserved to be out there. I felt I belonged. I was the best player who hadn't won Wimbledon so far."

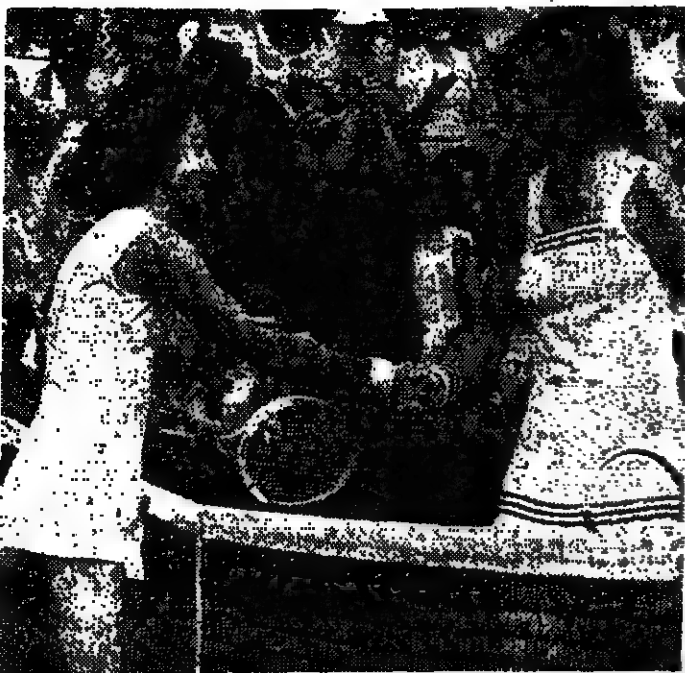
She talked of the way players reacted to one another in the dressing rooms. "With respect to the dressing room, I've definitely changed in the past couple of years. You can always tell the people who are at ease with themselves. I just felt that I was the strongest person in the dressing room. I felt I had more guts and was more secure than anyone else."

Yesterday morning Miss Wade put the pillow over the telephone. She would hardly have heard the Queen's arrival. She was listening to Rachmaninov's second symphony and had the volume control turned up. At Wimbledon, she went out to the centre court before the match, to absorb the atmosphere of the place and prepare herself for the moment when she would have to take the plunge.

After the Queen's appearance, the National Anthem and a decorously muted outburst of singing, the players appeared with their gear and their bouquets. Union Jacks, large and small, were evident everywhere. Miss Wade may reasonably have suspected that she was to be the focus of the Queen's attention. But Miss Wade was not embarrassed by the partisan enthusiasm. "I felt it was my tournament and my match—and that I could have all that and not feel guilty about it."

She had guessed she would be going on court with the Queen there, then holding up the trophy, and playing the first women's match on the centre court the following year. "Those were my dreams. The important thing, knowing I have overcome the biggest obstacle in the way to play as well as I possibly could. The hardest thing of all was to stop these stray dreams coming in and be realistic."

The first set, though, was dominated by Miss Wade's imposing physique and lazy explosive shot. She came crashing into the ball as she nudged it to the net. Miss Wade's considerable muscular power is now a liability. But the combination of strength and timing is such that



Miss Wade (left) receives the congratulations she has sought for 16 years.

a nudge from Miss Wade could, one suspects, bring bricks and mortar tumbling round her ears. In that first set the ball was singing off her racket as if it could not get away fast enough. Whether she was hitting winners or losers, they all looked effortless. Anyone playing Miss Wade would usually count on a good deal of unearned income. But she was playing her best tennis of the tournament. Except for her penchant for serving double faults on important points, she made fewer errors than might reasonably be expected.

Miss Wade was not playing badly. But she looked a little uncertain, as most players do when confronting Miss Wade, and for a long time she seemed content to keep feeding the ball back and waiting for her opponent to miss. Miss Wade often did. But not often enough. There were break points this way and that and each player held her service from 0-40 down. Miss Wade broke to 3-2. But Miss Wade held her service for 4-3. That was the last game she won in the first set.

It was time for Miss Wade to take a more positive role in the match; to enforce errors rather than hope for them. She had to miss Miss Wade about 10 times. Miss Wade did in the second set the crowd became noisier through relief, and the beginning of excitement. She won to 3-2. But the next game was perhaps the most decisive of the match. Miss Wade had all the crashing, pounding fury of a mountain stream following a well defined course as she held her service for 4-3.

That might be a discreet show of authority swung the match irretrievably from the Netherlands to Britain. Miss Wade won seven consecutive games, the first five of them at the cost of only six points. Her burning intensity of

will was becoming evident in sudden private gestures. She was whipping herself along: "Keep going. Watch the ball."

Miss Wade was done for. She had not been able to play her best tennis long enough. But she had one good game left in her. What a beauty it was. From 0-40 and 0-40 down. The players, a series of dazzling rallies to rescue one game from the wreckage of the third set. She was to score only two more points than her second service was punished by a forehand return far too good for her lunging racket to control.

What a roar there was, what a raging sea of hands. A minute passed before the umpire, dutifully observing the last rites, could announce the score. Then the Queen came to the net. A monarch of a realm greeted the monarch of a sport. Flags waved everywhere. There was a spontaneous chorus of "For she's a jolly good fellow" (or was it, "For she's a jolly good player"?). Bursts rang round the centre court. Miss Wade tried to move modestly into the back ground. But Prince Philip covered a few yards with elegant agility and brought her back to enjoy the fun.

"I enjoyed myself," Miss Wade said later. "I had certain things in mind. Sometimes my mind was faster than my legs. I was a first set I told myself to stay calm and keep the pressure on her. Then she started to serve better. Virginia played very well, especially in the middle of the set. She started to come to the net more. There was more pressure. She was more relaxed than ever before. She has more responsibility. You should give her credit for that."

Miss Wade has earned credit. The final was not her best test. The challenge of the tournament, save for its psychological stress. But she had previously beaten Rosemary Casals, who has had the

## Masters and Case take some revenge

By Geoffrey Green

Although the red white and blue, so to speak, went out of the sky after the departure of the Queen and Miss Wade, the new champion from the centre court, to be replaced by overseas sky and a bustling wind, the seasaw of the following men's doubles final eventually did enough to warm the place.

At the end, after two and three-quarter hours of play and just as some raindrops began to fall on our heads, Case and Masters, of Queensland, in the climax, of a year ago when they were undefeated—now took some revenge on events by beating their unexpected competitors from New South Wales, Alexander and Dent, by 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 8-9, 6-4.

Both these pairs have won their home title down under in the Southern Cross in the past three years. But this was the first private all-Australian affair in doubles at Wimbledon since 1970 and it was the first time since 1967 that the challenge cups for this event presented by the Oxford University Lawn Tennis Club and by the late Sir Herbert Wilberforce, no say nothing of the love that swells their pockets and bank accounts.

Two sets up well inside an hour and a half in command and Alexander and Dent were broken and then later Alexander, it all seemed to be plain sailing. Indeed, at times, the favourites were somewhat apologetic as Case and his partner resembled little cats with eyes as sharp as needles.

The professional interchanging of the Queenslanders was instinctive, the angles of their swings too acute, the hitting and control too good. At the net too sharp. The one moment of fear in those two sets was when Dent lost his left shoe in a sharp rally and carried on bravely like some peepster sailor shipwrecked in the China Seas. Slowly, however, Case and Masters seemed to go off the ball. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

## Masters and Case take some revenge

By Geoffrey Green

Although the red white and blue, so to speak, went out of the sky after the departure of the Queen and Miss Wade, the new champion from the centre court, to be replaced by overseas sky and a bustling wind, the seasaw of the following men's doubles final eventually did enough to warm the place.

At the end, after two and three-quarter hours of play and just as some raindrops began to fall on our heads, Case and Masters, of Queensland, in the climax, of a year ago when they were undefeated—now took some revenge on events by beating their unexpected competitors from New South Wales, Alexander and Dent, by 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 8-9, 6-4.

Both these pairs have won their home title down under in the Southern Cross in the past three years. But this was the first private all-Australian affair in doubles at Wimbledon since 1970 and it was the first time since 1967 that the challenge cups for this event presented by the Oxford University Lawn Tennis Club and by the late Sir Herbert Wilberforce, no say nothing of the love that swells their pockets and bank accounts.

Two sets up well inside an hour and a half in command and Alexander and Dent were broken and then later Alexander, it all seemed to be plain sailing. Indeed, at times, the favourites were somewhat apologetic as Case and his partner resembled little cats with eyes as sharp as needles.

The professional interchanging of the Queenslanders was instinctive, the angles of their swings too acute, the hitting and control too good. At the net too sharp. The one moment of fear in those two sets was when Dent lost his left shoe in a sharp rally and carried on bravely like some peepster sailor shipwrecked in the China Seas. Slowly, however, Case and Masters seemed to go off the ball. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

But not is Borg. The Swede should become the first player since John Newcombe (1970 and 1971) to win Wimbledon two years running.

The fourth set was quite the most entertaining of all. There were two breaks in the first and sixth games against Masters and Dent which left the score at 3-1.

There were six games that went to five. Which was a loss of concentration or not cannot be said. Conversely, Alexander and Dent began to bubble. The third set was a war of attrition. Those who back Borg will back the evidence. This is a match the top seed must be expected to lose.

## Rowing

## Oxford and Harvard find tradition does not help much at Henley

By Jim Reillon

Two of rowing's most famous establishments, their boats rocked when they were dismissed yesterday in the opening rounds of the Grand Challenge Cup. Oxford, the national eight, Leander Thames Tradesmen, came as no real surprise. Harvard University fought tooth-and-nail and sold their lives before succumbing to the relentless beat of the Irish Police (Garra Sleacham) eight.

Oxford University and Harvard, with traditions reaching back to the 17th century, were early in their races. Harvard bowed to the key to the door only last year and Oxford yielded to the national team in their early months of infancy.

Possibly the victory of the Irish police had an element of surprise. Garda were warned after a false start and departed cautiously in the second time. Harvard looked as if they were about to be farewelled by the Irish police. But the Garda stroke, Ryan, an Olympic oarsman, lifted his crew with one short sprint and brought them back to within six feet of Harvard. Now the Ivy League crew struck a higher rate but gained no water.

Garda struck twice more and edged out to half a length. Harvard went through the motions of a series of frenzied attacks. The Garda crew, who were charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.

A national eight, after all, is charged to beat club and university crews, who provide the only opposition here, Washington University took on the Irish Police. This should be a particularly good race as Washington just hung on to the tail of the national eight last year. The Garda over-lapped the British eight after having doubled up in four earlier stages.

Yesterday, Princess Anne, who was the Royal Regatta, was present and was able to observe that British rowing is in

good shape. She could not find a better example of British lightweight eight, Leander Thames, dismissing the only crew here from the pean mainland. (Ghent has nucleus of their heavy national eight and the Belgians have just a quarter mile before this exceptively London crew took the cleanest pair of heels sculled in with 24 lengths to with. London's next obstacle, next door neighbours Vesta, have just a touch of grey hair.

I think the outcome of Thames Cup will be decided Sunday morning's semi-final and I expect London University to be the provider something special. Outcome of the Australian clash in the Diamonds will, by the holder, Hale, or trails, over Alexander, of Zealand. This was a exp although Hale left to the Drakes a lightweight from St comes under severe threat the enigmatic Dietz, of the U States. Drake appeared last last week. Queen's went out yesterday to Trinity College, Dublin, by three lengths in a Thames Cup race. Leander Thames, who met Cornell today and still remain narrow favourites for the Grand.















